THE WEATHER

Thunder showers Monday, except fair near the coast: Tuesday, showers.

THE MORNING STAR

WILMINGTON

UNPRODUCTIVE PROPERTY.

The best insurance against it, whether it be lots, losenges or lorgnettes, is Newspaper Advertising. Are you on?

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AMERICAN STEAMER TORPEDOED CAPTAIN AND TWO OF MEN DEAD NO COMMENT FROM WASHINGTON

Big Tank Steamer Gulf Light Sunk Off Scilly Islands at Noon Saturday.

MASTER DIED OF SHOCK

Two Men, Who Jumped Overboard, Drown — Bound For Rouen, France.

News Creates Stir at Washington—Think Error.

London, May 2. — The American oil tank steamer Gulf Light, which sailed from Port Arthur, Texas, April 10, for Rouen, France, was torpedoed at noon Saturday, off the Scilly Islands, according to a Central News dispatch today.

The captain of the Gulf Light, according to the same advices, died of heart failure as a result of shock. Two seamen jumped overboard and were drowned.

The other members of the crew were taken off by a patrol boat. The vessel was towed into Crow Sound and beached.

The Gulf Light was a steel vessel of 3,202 tons, net and was built at Camden, N. J., in 1914. She was owned by the Gulf Refining Company. The vessel was 383 feet long, 51 feet beam and 30 feet deep. She was equipped with wireless apparatus.

CAUSES STIR AT WASHINGTON

But Officials Believe that Vessel Was Torpedoed Through Mistake

Washington May 2.—Press reports of the torpedoing of the American steamer Gulf Light and the loss of her captain and some members of the crew created a stir tonight in official circles here. If first reports are borne out, the attack on the Gulf Light constitutes the first case of an American ship struck by a torpedo with the consequent loss of lives.

Two have been sunk by mines, the responsibility for which never has been fixed and an American, Leon C. Thresher, was drowned when the British ship Falaba was torpedoed.

The United States government has just completed its investigation of the Thresher case but in view of the direct attack on an American vessel now reported it is probable that both incidents will be dealt with in whatever diplomatic action is taken.

It was re-called tonight that in the note sent to Germany in answer to Germany's proclamation of a sea war zone the Washington government stated that it would hold Germany "to a strict accountability" for the loss of any American lives or vessels.

The course of the United States in the case of the Gulf Light is not likely to be determined for several days as some time probably will be required to get the facts. The possibility of any action other than a demand for damages is considered remote because of the belief of officials that the attack on the Gulf Light probably will be found to have been accidental.

BELIEVE GUN DISABLED

The Big Gun With Which the Germans Bombarded Dunkirk—Operations

Paris, May 2.—Today's war department reports says it is believed the great German gun which twice has bombarded Dunkirk from a range of 23 1-2 miles has been put out of action. The text of the statement follows:

"There is no modification to report in the situation along the entire front.

"Information received from a deserter is to the effect that for about two months engineers of the Krupp Gun Works have been directing in the suburbs of Dixmude, a sector where there has been no fighting for several months, the installation of a machine gun capable of firng a shell over a very long range. It is this gun whch may have bombarded Dunkirk. The gun is believed to have a range of 23.5 miles.

"Only nine shells were fired on the second and last bombardment of the French seaport. There is reason to believe that the gun either has been damaged by a method of fire which the most powerful pieces do not resist a long time or that the continual presence of our aeroplanes has had the effect of stopping its fire.

"On our side we yesterday bombarded one of the forts on the southern front of the entrenched camp of Metz".

Ottawa, Can., May 2. — Casualties among the Canadians in the fighting at Ypres now are reported to have been nearly 6,000. Of these 2,000 are reported missing, the missing being chiefly the 13th and 14th battalions of Montreal Highlanders, each 1,000 strong.

STATEMENT MADE BY RESERVE BOARD

Business Conditions Throughout Country Improving.

PROSPECTS ARE GOOD

All Twelve of the Reserve Districts Report Conditions Improving —Price of Cotton on Advance in South Helps.

Washington, May 2.—General improvement in business conditions with "returning confidence" is announced today in the Federal Reserve Board's digest of reports of agents in the 12 reserve districts into which the country is divided. Development of considerable activity in certain industries in connection with the war are pointed out.

Improving conditions and promise of "continued betterment" is in the summary of reports from the Richmond district. Progress is still retarded by war conditions. There is decided improvement in cotton prices, with confidence in the future. Cotton milling is prosperous. Shrotage of dyestuffs is causing some uneasiness.

The Atlanta district report indicates "increased activity of sound and conservative nature in all lines" though no remarkable improvement.

Steady and conservative increase is reported for retail trade in the larger cities of the Dallas district.

Optimism in New York.

The announcement says that in the New York district general improvement with optimism in New York city is noted. Slight improvement is reported from Boston and improvement in some lines is claimed for Philadelphia.

In Cleveland the metal trade has been stimulated by foreign orders. The Chacigo district shows improvement especially in lines profiting by war orders.

The St. Louis, Kansas City and Minneapolis conditions are improving on prospects of good crops. San Francisco reports are exceptionally good.

The Federal Reserve Board inaugurated the publication of a monthly "Federal Reserve Bulletin." Its purpose, it announces is to afford a general statement concerning business conditions. Federal Reserve affairs and other matters of interest to banks and the public.

TRADE BALANCE INCREASES.

Secretary Redfield Says if No Change it Will Reach Billion.

Washington, May 2. —Secretary of Commerce Redfield in a letter to Chairman William J. Stone, of the Senate foreign relations committee, made public today, declares that unless some unforeseen change in the export movement occurs, the balance of trade in favor of the United States will reach if not exceed $1,000,000,000 during the current fiscal year.

Mr. Redfield deplores the high ocean transportation rates by which foreign carriers are prospering at American cost, "while we remain in the humiliat-

(Continued on Page Eight.)

PROMINENT MAN IS SHOT AND KILLED

Dr. Chiles Clifton Ferrell is Killed by Burglars.

EDUCATOR AND AUTHOR

Well Known Southern Man of Letters Falls in Battle With Intruders at Alabama Mining Camp—Two Negroes Arrested.

Birmingham, Ala., May 2.—Dr. Chiles Clifton Ferrell, president of the West Pratt Coal Company, was shot and killed early today at Praco, a mining camp 39 miles east of here, in a fight with two burglars.

Dr. Ferrell was one of the most noted educators and authors of the country.

Dr. Ferrell was attracted by a noise in the rear of the company commissary, near his home, and, after firing several shots from a revolver to frighten the intruders, he started an investigation. As he rounded the corner of the building, he was fired upon, the full charge from a shot gun taking effect in his left side. He died in a few minutes.

Two negroes who were trailed by bloodhounds have been arrested in connection with the killing. The officers said one of the negroes had a shot gun which recently had been discharged.

Dr. Ferrell was born in 1850 in Greenville, S. C., and was educated at Vanderbuilt University. He went abroad to study and received a F. R. S. degree from the University of Leipsic. He afterwards studied at the University of Paris. After extensive travel in Europe, he returned to the United States and for years was professor of modern languages at the University of Mississippi. In 1908 he took up literary work and two years ago he accepted the presidency of the coal company and removed to Praco.

Dr. Ferrell married Miss Mae Tallaferro, of Birmingham, who, with two children, survive him. He was related to a number of prominent Southern families.

TURKS SAY ALLIES DRIVEN BACK.

Official Report From Constantinople Says Attacks Are Successful.

Constantinople, via London, May 3.—This official communication was issued today:

"The left wing of the enemy was attacked by us several times on the evening of May 1, near Gaba Tepeh, and driven back in a northerly direction toward Ari Burnu.

"The enemy yesterday attempted an advance to avoid an effective flank fire by our artillery, but was driven back to his old positions by our bayonet attack.

"During this operation we captured two machine guns and all the material and munitions landed by the enemy near Seddul-Bahr.

"By reason of our artillery fire, the enemy is in an untenable position.

"An enemy aeroplane flying over the sea near Alexandretta was damaged by our fire and fell into the sea."

ALSACE THE SCENE OF HARD FIGHTING

Vivid Description of Conditions in the Mountains.

FRENCH ON ADVANCE

Associated Press Correspondent Tells of Battle for Summit of Hill That Commanded Greater Part of Plains Below.

Hartmanns-Weiler, Alsace, April 30 (via Paris).—May 2.—Shells great and small, fell on this spur in the Vosges mountains at the rate of from 60 to 84 a minute for hours last Monday, after French mountaineers had carried the crest by assault. Twice before had the Alpine troops won the summit and had been forced from it by obstinate German attacks. This time they clung to the craters made by mines and shells and to the scant shelter of abandoned trenches and dugouts.

When the shell fire suddenly stopped, and the Germans swept upward again, the Alpines, supported and reinforced, threw back attack after attack.

The Germans persisted with the utmost courage and the fighting after the first rushes was with the bayonet. Dead and wounded fell so thickly that the bodies touched each other. Presently the assaults died down and the Germans sank into their trenches on the slopes. They have remained there since, while day and night the French are enlarging and deepening their trenches and digging and roofing in shell proof shelters.

Three Months' Hard Work.

This is the culmination of three months of violent efforts by one side to hold and by the other to take a eminence dominating the plain of Alsace.

A correspondent of the Associated Press was with the French troops for one hour and a half today on the top of Hartmann's Weiler, now reoccupied by French soldiers. It is a harsh scene. Splintered and jagged stems of what were thick pine woods stand up among the boulders. The forest has been cut down by machine gun and shell fire. The whole place is scarred by the deadly business of the last three weeks.

Sharpshooters on both sides snipe away at any show of a hostile helmet, peak or cap.

Observers watch through crevices between stones or bags of sand concealed by pine branches. A periscope thrust above the trenches is shattered three or four seconds after its appearance.

The German trenches are at one place within 15 and 30 feet away and at no place are they farther away than 150 yards.

The colonel in command, took the correspondent to one of the forward observatories and in whispers explained the position. The men standing by their pieces, were taking morning bread and coffee. The instant readiness suggested a well ordered American fire engine house, where the men at the sound of a gong each jumps to his place.

Local Life Unchanged.

Looking far beyond the German trenches to the plain below sprinkled with villages and farm houses, one can see a cherry orchard now in full bloom. Murderous mountain knots and the beautiful country spread out in the country below are in poignant contrast.

Through glasses one could see women washing clothes, children playing

(Continued on Page Eight.)

WALSH REPLIES TO ROCKEFELLER, JR.

Says That Publication of Letters Not Broken Trust.

HAS PITY FOR JOHN D.

Chairman of Industrial Relations Commission Says Senior Rockefeller Still Controls the Estate and Investments.

Cincinnati, O., May 2. — Frank P. Walsh, chairman of the Federal Industrial Relations Commission, answering the charge of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., that he had made public private correspondence, said today, in an address before the People's Power League of Cincinnati:

"No matter which has to do with breaking down the civic organism of the state or country can be called private.

"If these letters that Mr. Rockefeller has sent to this commission are true," Mr. Walsh continued, "then I have violated no confidence, inasmuch as the facts in these letters show conditions which heretofore have not been given to this commission and which I believe are vital to the understanding of the Colorado coal strike situation.

"But I have nothing but pity for John D. Rockefeller, Jr. He is representing the greatest fortune in the world, and I want to say in doing this, he does not do anything without first getting orders from Tarrytown. John D. Rockefeller, Sr., is still managing all the mines in Colorado, he is still building up all of his investments the same as he did when building up the Standard Oil Company.

Existence Justified.

"And in this respect, I want to say that if this commission did nothing more than open up the doors of 26 Broadway, it would have justified its existence.

"The huge fortune of Rockefeller and the Rockefeller industries point the way to the solution of industrial unrest in the country today. I base this conclusion on what the commission has found to be facts. The source of the potential employing power of the United States is almost entirely invested in New York City, and I might say it is almost subject to the will of one man, and that man is John D. Rockefeller, senior."

Turning to the Colorado situation, Mr. Walsh said:

"A letter that has been sent broadcast is one containing a speech by the Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, of Brooklyn, part of which says that the Colorado operators were willing to meet with the union and deal with them collectively. This is a falsity that is palpable. Senator Patterson, of Colorado, on the witness stand, testified that he had a group of operators and a group of union miner officials in adjoining rooms and that the union miners were anxious to meet with the operators, but the latter absolutely refused to meet with the union men."

Berlin, via London, May 2. — The German administration of Russian Poland announced the expropriation of all cereals in the district. Until the coming harvest, the inhabitants are to be allowed 55 pounds of grain each.

London, May 2.—Rt. Hon. John Francis Moriarty, lord justice of appeals in Ireland, is dead. Mr. Moriarty has been solicitor general and also attorney general for Ireland.

SLIGHT ENGAGEMENT IN NORTH SEA RESULTS IN SUCCESS FOR BRITISH

SUBMARINES SINK MERCHANT SHIPS

One French and One British Vessel Blown Up Saturday.

NEAR BISHOP'S ROCK

British Steam Drifter Investigating Firing is Chased Away by Submarine—Captain of British Boat Shot and Killed.

Lon, May 2.—The French steamer Europe, from Barry for St. Navaire with a cargo of coal, was torpedoed by a German submarine Saturday morning near Bishop's Rock and sunk, says a Lloyd's dispatch from Penzance.

The submarine permitted the crew of the Europe to leave their ship, then shelled the steamer, which failed to sink. Meanwhile the skipper of the steam drifter Rosevine, attracted by the noise of the submarine's gun, investigated whereupon the submarine started to chase the Rosevine.

The Rosevine sent up distress rockets and was proceeding toward the Scilly Islands, when a patrol boat, which previously had not been seen owing to the foggy weather appeared. Together with the patrol the drifter went back toward the Europe at which the submarine was still firing.

Half a mile off from the Europe the Rosevine picked up a boat loaded with members of the crew of the steamer. The work of rescue was interrupted by three shells fro mthe submarine which fell within 30 yards of the drifter.

Then apparently alarmed at the appearance of the patrol boat the submarine torpedoed the Europe, which disappeared in a cloud of steam and coal dust.

The submarine carried no lumber.

LIBEL SUIT CONTINUES

More Evidence Will Be Heard in William Barnes' Suit Against T. R.

New York, May 2.—When William Barnes' libel suit against Theodore Roosevelt is resumed tomorrow Michael Dolan, general manager of the Argue Company of Albany will continue to testify as to the printing situation in Albany. Dolan was on the stand when a week end recess was taken Friday. Other witnesses connected with the printing business in Albany will be placed upon the stand.

Counsel of plaintiff and defendant spent today in conference. The Colonel took a long automobile ride into the country today.

DANIELS LEAVES NORFOLK

Returns to Washington From Visit to Virginia Port—Trip in Daylight

Norfolk, Va., May 2.—Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels, who came here yesterday to witness the naval carnival held on the grounds of the naval training staton, returned to Washington this morning on the Mayflower.

He left the navy yard at 8:15 o'clock and will make the trip up the Potomac by daylight. Secretary Daniels yesterday, for the first time, saw the German auxiliary cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich which is interned at the Norfolk navy yard.

Two German Torpedo Boats Destroyed After British Destroyer is Torpedoed.

MERCHANT SHIPS SUNK

Captain of French Steamer Sent to Bottom by Submarine Was Shot.

Little Development in Land Battles.

London, May 2. — A German submarine on Saturday sank the old British destroyer Recruit off the Galloper lightship, in the North Sea, but the score was more than equalized by other British destroyers, which, after a stern chase, overtook and sank the two German torpedo boats that had accompanied the submarine on her cruise.

Some of the crew of the Recruit were rescued by the trawler Daisy, but as the submarine fired on the fishermen, they were compelled to leave the others to their fate. The British destroyers rescued most of the crews of the German torpedo boats, and two officers were picked up by a passing steamer and taken to Holland.

Submarines are Active

Besides these incidents in the North sea the German submarines continued their operations off the Scilly Islands, and in addition to torpedoing the American tank steamer Gulf Light, whose captain died of shock and on which two men were drowned, sank the French steamer Europe and the British steamer Fulgent, the captain of the latter vessel being shot and killed.

Beyond this there is little war news tonight. The Germans claim an advance in their raid into the Russian Baltic provinces and after defeating the Russians to have the region southwest of Mitau, which is well on the road to Riga, and, if they are in strong force, they should prove a serious menace to Russian communications. It is believed here, however, that the movement is nothing more than a raid and the [illegible] to be disturbed over it.

There has been no further bombardment of Dunkirk which would seem to indicate that the Germans only had one big gun in position and that the French airmen have made it so uncomfortable for the gun crew that it has been withdrawn. As a reply to this bombardment the French have brought one of their big guns to bear on one of the forts on the south front of the fortress of Metz.

Along the rest of the western front, attacks and counter-attacks continue, but no battle of importance has developed out of them.

It appears that the Turkish report that the Asiatic part of the Dardanelles if free of the invaders was correct, the French having gone ashore there only to make the landing of the British on the other side easier and this accomplished have been withdrawn, doubtless to land at some other point.

News of these operations is awaited with the greatest interest, as for the moment they are considered among the most important of the war.

ADMIRALTY ANNOUNCEMENT

Declares That Germans Fired on Rescue Boats—Crews Made Prisoners

London, May 2.—The British admiralty announced tonight thatt wo German torpedo boats had been sunk in the North sea. The British torpedo boat destroyer Recruit also was sunk.

The text of the statement follows:

"A series of small affairs took place in the neighborhood of the Galloper and North Hinder Lightships Saturday.

"During the forenoon H. M. destroyer Recruit was sunk by a submarine, four officers and 21 men being saved by the trawler Daisy.

"At 3 P. M. the trawler Colombia was attacked by two German torpedo boats who approached her from the westward and commenced an action without hoisting their colors. The Colombia was sunk by a torpedo, only one deck hand being saved by the other trawlers.

"A division of British destroyers, comprising the Laforey, Leonidas, Lawford and Lark chased the two German vessels and after a brief running fight of about one hour, sank them both.

"The British destroyers sustained no casualties.

"Two German officers and 44 men were rescued from the sea and made prisoners of war".

Was on Patrol Duty

The destroyer Recruit was on patrol duty Saturday morning when the submarine sank her. According to details received here the Recruit, when struck, signalled for assistance and her call was answered by the trawler Daisy and 30 men out of her complement of 67 were saved.

It is stated that a torpedo was fired at the Daisy which was forced to leave one of her rescue boats behind and

(Continued on Page Eight)

FRENCH DEAD IN FRONT OF TRENCHES AFTER AN UNSUCCESSFUL CHARGE

This remarkable photograph of an actual scene was recently taken after the French were defeated in a charge in Northern France on a position of the Germans. If shows the dead French in front of the first line of trenches in which the soldiers who escaped have taken refuge.

The French had worked their way to the trench in which they are seen, a front trench without breastworks. From that they charged on the German position. The fire was too hot for them and they had to fall back. Several men failed to reach the protection of the trench and they fell, some of them within a few feet. The photograph was taken before the firing had ceased so the French might reach out for their dead and wounded.

Baseball
Boating
Yachting
Angling

SPORTS

Motoring
Aeronautics
Tennis
Golf, Etc.

TWO SLOW GAMES ARE PLAYED IN AMERICAN

Cleveland Defeats St. Louis—Detroit Beats Chicago.

Liebold's Sensational Catches the Feature of the Game at Cleveland—Detroit Won Game in One Inning of Play.

RESULTS YESTERDAY
At Cleveland 7, St. Louis 6.
At Chicago 3, Detroit 4.

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY
Washington at Boston.
Philadelphia at New York.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS

	W.	L.	Pct.
New York	9	4	.692
Detroit	13	6	.684
Chicago	11	8	.579
Washington	8	6	.571
Boston	5	6	.455
Cleveland	7	10	.444
St. Louis	5	13	.294
Philadelphia	4	10	.278

Cleveland, Ohio, May 2.—Cleveland defeated St. Louis 7 to 6 today, winning in the ninth on a pass to Chapman, Jackson's single, a pass to Graney and Agnew's wild throw to catch Chapman off the base. Liebold's sensational catches were features.

Cleveland . . . .400 010 101—7 15 1
St. Louis . . . .021 030 000—6 9 2

Steen, Coumbe, and O'Neill; Weilman, Baumbardner, Loudermilk and Agnew.

Chicago, May 2.—Playing in a drizzling rain, Detroit defeated Chicago today, 4to 3. After Dauss' one bad inning, the fourth, when five hits enabled the locals to score three runs, Cicotte eased off and in the sixth two runs, enough tot win, were put across.

Detroit . . . . . .101 002 000—4 9 0
Chicago . . . . . .000 300 000—3 9 0

Dauss and McKee; Cicote, Faber, Wolfgang and Schalk.

NASHVILLE STILL HEADS SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

Took Seven Games Out of Seven Starts During Week Just Past.

Atlanta, Ga., May 2.—Nashville strengthened its hold on first place in the Southern Association club standing by winning all seven of the games played during the week ending yesterday. New Orleans remained in second place, although it won only three of its seven starts.

There were many changes in the standing of the other clubs, except that Little Rock continued in last position, with but two wins in six attempts. Memphis which was third last Sunday, dropped six contests out of seven and fell to sixth place.

Birmingham, with an even break in six games went into third place, while Atlanta, by taking four of its six contests, tied with Chattanooga for fourth position, the Tennessee club winning four out of seven.

Mobile, fifth a week ago, returned only two victories in seven starts, and is next to Little Rock.

CHICAGO TAKES FIRST PLACE AMONG THE FEDS

Won Two While Newark Was Losing Double Header.

Buffalo an Easy Victim for Chicagoan Double Bill—St. Louis Helps Windy City Climb by Defeating League Leaders.

RESULTS YESTERDAY
At Newark 0, St. Louis 1.
Second, Newark 1, St. Louis 2.
At Chicago 4, Buffalo 0.
Second, Chicago 5, Buffalo 0.

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY
Chicago at Buffalo.
Kansas City at Baltimore.
Pittsburgh at Brooklyn.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS

	W.	L.	Pct.
Newark	12	7	.632
Chicago	11	5	.688
Pittsburgh	10	7	.588
Kansas City	9	8	.529
Brooklyn	8	8	.500
Buffalo	6	12	.333
St. Louis	7	10	.412
Baltimore	6	12	.333

Chicago, May 2.—Chicago took first place in the Federal race today, defeating Buffalo 4 to 0 and 5 to 1 while Newark was losing a doubleheader to St. Louis. The second game played in a drizzling rain, was called at the end of the fifth inning.

First game:

Buffalo . . . . . .000 000 000—0 6 1
Chicago . . . . . .000 000 04*—4 8 0

Schulz and Allen; Hendrix and Wilson.

Second game:

Buffalo . . . . . .010 00—1 4 3
Chicago . . . . . .201 20—5 6 2

Krapp, Woodman and Allen; McConnell, Brown and Fischer.

Newark, May 2.—Newark lost two of the hardest fought Federal League games of the season here today to St. Louis.

First game:

St. Louis . . . . . .000 000 001—1 5 1
Newark . . . . . .010 000 000—1 6 1

Groom and Hartley; Kaiserling and Rariden.

MINOR LEAGUES

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
At Jersey City, 0; Rochester, 4.
At Newark, 6—3; Montreal, 3—4.
At Rocky Point, R. I., Providence, 8; Buffalo, 4.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.
At Indianapolis, 2; Columbus, 4.
At Louisville-Cleveland, rain.
At St. Paul, 2; Milwaukee, 6.
At Minneapolis, 3; Kansas City, 7.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE.
At New Orleans, 1; Atlanta, 4.
At Mobile, 0; Birmingham, 4.
At Memphis, 6; Little Rock, 3.
At Nashville, 2; Chattanooga, 5.

ONLY TWO GAMES WERE PLAYED BY NATIONALS

St. Louis Copped Last of Series With Cincinnati.

Vaughn for Chicago Had the Pittsburgh Players at His Mercy and His Team Won Easy Game 7 to 1—Rain Fell.

RESULTS YESTERDAY
At St. Louis 3, Cincinnati. . . . . .
At Chicago 7, Pittsburg 1.

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY
New York at Philadelphia.
Pittsburgh at Chicago.
Boston at Brooklyn.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS

	W.	L.	Pct.
Philadelphia	12	3	.800
Chicago	10	6	.625
Boston	8	6	.571
Cincinnati	8	8	.500
St. Louis	10	9	.526
Brooklyn	6	10	.375
Pittsburgh	6	11	.353
New York	3	10	.231

St. Louis, May 2.—St. Louis took the last game of the series from Cincinnati here today 3 to 1.

Cincinnati . . . . . .000 100 000—1 7 2
St. Louis . . . . . .000 010 02*—3 9 0

Lear and Clarke; Meadows and Snyder.

Shicago, May 2.—Vaughn had the Pittsburgh's batters at his mercy today while McQuillan was hit hard and Chicago won as easy game 7 to 1. Rain fell through two-thirds of the contest and terminated it after the visitors had batted in the eighth. Triples by Bresnahan and Phelan helped materially in Chicago's run-making.

Pittsburgh . . . . . .000 000 10—1 4 2

McQuillan, Mamaux and Gibson; Vaughan and Bresnahan.

FRENCH OFFICIAL REPORT

German Attempts on French Line Checked by Machine Guns.

Paris, May 2.—Tonight's official war office communication said:

"In Belgium to the North of Ypres the Germans attempted to attack on our right, but were immediately checked by our machine guns.

Nothing new has occurred on the British front.

At Maucourt to the south of Chaulnes an attack in which about 80 men engaged was directed against our lines. The Germans were armed with wire cutters, grenades, automatic pictols and knives. They were almost all cut down by our infantry, several of them were taken prisoner.

"In the Valley of the Aisne and in Campagne the enemy employed during the course of the day divers devices which, however, were without effect—near Tracy-Le-Mont glass tubes whic hthrew off in breaking the odor ether, between Rheims and the Argonne bombs charged with inflammable materials and finally, gases omitting a greenish smoke rose over the lines of the enemy without reaching ours.

"In the forest of LaPretre the Germans essayed a counter attack, but were not able to debouch. We are holding all our gain of yesterday.

"We continued during the day the bombardment to the south of the entrenched camp of Metz. The efficancy of our fire on one of these fronts is undoubted as well as on the barracks and the railway nearby."

GEORGETOWN AND WESTERN

Connection by Which Seaboard Air Line Will Get to Charleston.

Hamlet, N. C., May 1.—Announcement has been made by W. R. Bonsal, president of the Carolina, Atlantic & Western railway, that effective May 1, the Georgetown & Western railroad has been purchased and will be operated by the Carolina, Atlantic railway. The Georgetown & Western has 70 miles of road running from Lanes to Georgetown, S. C., and from Poston to Andrews, form a part of the link of the Carolina, Atlantic & Western from Hamlet to Charleston. The general offices of the Georgetown & Western at Georgetown will be closed and business transferred to Hamlet.

The shops at Andrews will be continued and the repair work for the Carolina, Atlantic & Western will be done there. By the absorbing of this road the Carolina, Atlantic & Western will control all the railroad business at Georgetown and will be the connection by which the Seaboard Air Line will get into Charleston. The Bonsal lines now own 360 miles of road.

CONDITIONS IN CAROLINAS ARE RAPIDLY IMPROVING

Federal Reserve Board in First Bulletin Says Section Prospering.

(Special Star Telegram.)

Washington, D. C., May 2.—The first bulletin issued by the Federal Reserve Board makes the following comment on conditions in North and South Carolina.

"In this section condition are improving and give promise of continued betterment. Progress is still retarded by the conditions arising out of the war in Europe, but it is believed that a quick readjustment will follow a termination of the conflict.

"There is a decided improvement in cotton prices and confidence as to the future, cotton milling is considered prosperous particularly with those mills which purchased the raw material at its lower prices. The shortage of dyestuffs is causing some uneasiness." P. R. A.

CAROLINA POSTMASTERS

Several Appointments and Commissions From Washington Recently.

Washingon, D. C., April 30.—The following appointments of North Carolina postmasters were made by President Wilson today: D. P. Stowe, Belmont; J. H. Aiken, Hickory; N. A. Brown, Red Springs, Annie M. Moore, Warrenton.

The following fourth-class postmasters were appointed: William E. Fussell, Bowdens; Godfrey S. Porter, Chicod, a new office in Pitt; Walter A. Jonesh, Denny, a new office in Wilkes, and James R. Morrison, Iotla, a new office in Macon county.

Four Managers Who Will Fight for Championship.

Griffith will be found in the fight in the American League with his Senators for the pennant. Connie Mack's season is the most problematical of all. He has lost his two greatest players, second baseman Collins and third baseman Baker. In addition, pitchers Bender, Plank and Coombs, who have been responsible for much of his success in the past, have been dropped. If his young pitchers hold up and if he finds men to replace Collins and Baker he will have a chance.

The men who furnish the dope on baseball select these four managers as captains of the teams which will fight in their respective leagues for the pennant of 1915, and later for the championship. George Stallings, of Boston, of course, expects to repeat Giants under John J. McGraw that his is the best club in the National League, but he hopes to prove his is better than the pennant winner of the American League, as he did last year. Clark

"Second Ty Cobb" Cause of New Fight of Federal League and Organized Base Ball

MAJOR LEAGUE BALL PASSES STORMY WEEK

Seven Days Just Past Not All Peaceful—Quiet Reigns.

Broken Noses Feature Casualties of the Week, Three Such Ailments Being Recorded—Herzog Sustained One in Battle.

New York, May 2. — The week ending yesterday was a stormy one for baseball. The biggest commotion was caused by the jump of Benny Kauff, star outfielder of the Federal League, to the New York Nationals, and subsequent complications ending with the relinquishment of the Giants' claims to him and his indefinite suspension by the Federals.

For awhile it looked as if base ball was in for one of the biggest fights in its annals, with raids and possible counter-raids on playing forces threatening to complicate the situation. As the week closed, however, peace had returned, and the status of Kauff himself as regards his Federal League connection virtually was the one point awaiting final determination.

Umpire Charles Rigler ad Manager Herzog of Cincinnati had a fight, the latter suffering a broken nose. Broken noses, indeed, were something of a feature of the week. Pitcher "Poil" Perritt, of the New York Nationals, suffered a similar hurt in collision yesterday in Philadelphia, while Birdie Cree of the Americans is out of the game with an injury of the same sort.

Casualties of other kinds, included a dislocated arm for Fred. Merkle of the Giants, and a spiked leg for Lobert of the same team. McGraw's club has a long list of injured just now, with Snodgrass still laid up with a sore arm and Left Fielder George Burns is inactive with a bad leg.

Casualties to players, as well as ineffectiveness of the box and failure of some of the supposed star batters of the club for some time, have combined to hold the Giants down and make them last in the running in their league.

In playing merits of the week, the performance of the New York Americans stand pre-eminent. The Yankees played four games and won them all.

What Donovan's team may do in the remainder of the season is no matter for prophecy. In other years the club has gotten off to good starts only to be swamped before mid-season. Observers of the team's play this year, however, declare a new spirit seems to pervade the men.

Lack of just the things that have brought the Yankees to the top has so far held the Boston Red Sox below the notch to which their strength on paper seemingly entitled them. The pitchers have shown comparatively little, and the star batters even less. There is worry for Boston fans, but no reason for discouragement with the season as young as it is.

During the week the Chicago Americans began fulfilling anticipations and reeled off six victories, as against only one defeat. The Sox thus worked up to third place, while the Detroits, who fell off notably, lost first position and are not far ahead of Clarence Rowland's men. Washington had only a fair week of it, while Cleveland, St. Louis and Philadelphia did poorly, the Athletics slumping worst of all.

The National League race is still pretty much a Philadelphia affair, Moran's men losing only one game in six and retainig a good lead, but Cincinnati Chicago and Boston are getting into a position where they will be able to strike upward rapidly, should the Phillies slump. The remainder of the teams are still in the ruck, with St. Louis and New York, at least, showing few signs of promise for betterment in the near future.

The week's record in the American and National leagues of games played, won and lost, with runs, hits, errors and men left on bases, is as follows:

Newark set the pace in the Federal League only to be ousted from first position today by Chicago, which won a double-header from Buffalo, while the former champions were dropping two games to St. Louis. Eddie Plank, star of the world's series, redeemed his poor start of the season by placing two victories to his credit within a week.

National League.

	P.	W.	L.	R.	H.	E.	B.
Philadelphia	6	4	2	24	52	14	32
* Chicago	6	4	1	38	67	6	42
Boston	4	3	1	33	42	6	27
* Cincinnati	7	2	4	81	16	58	
St. Louis	7	5	2	44	64	7	42
Brooklyn	8	2	4	12	49	5	46
Pittsburg	6	1	5	10	42	9	44
New York	4	1	3	18	35	10	29

* Tie game Sunday, April 25.

American League.

	P.	L.	W.	L.	R.	H.	E.	B.
New York	4	4	0	28	39	4	25	
Detroit	7	3	4	23	44	3	40	
Chicago	7	6	1	40	61	4	34	
Washington	5	3	2	12	25	7	19	
Boston	3	1	2	13	20	8	24	
Cleveland	6	2	4	19	52	15	42	
St. Louis	6	2	4	15	38	15	28	
Philadelphia	6	1	5	10	39	14	41	

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STAR BUSINESS LOCALS GET RESULTS

THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER AS AN ASSET AND A MENACE

(By J. Blanding Haman.)

The masses of the people in the United States have not awakened to the great value of the stream that flows from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico, midway between the Eastern and Western high lands of the nation. Likewise they have not realized the extent of the problem that this mighty stream presents to the government of the United States and through the government directly to them. The Mississippi river developed is an asset. The Mississippi river undeveloped is a menace and until the people of the country at large realize this fact and remove the menace and utilize the God-given asset the Mississippi river will continue every year to reap its toll of human lives, to sweep away its hundreds or thousands of dollars worth of valuable property and to waste its great strength which if bridled could turn every factory wheel in North America.

The great "Father of Waters" is a stream of which the United States should be justly proud but pride should not be fully expressed until the problem this stream presents has been solved. We can feel proud that this river runs through the domain of our government but can we with pride point to the work that has been accomplished in past years to utilize its great strength, can we say that we have done justly by this question which has been given us to solve, can we say that we have exerted every effort to remove the menace of this massive river and given those living in its lowlands the equal protection from its terrible attacks as that given people on the coast from attacks of a possible invading foe?

Work, and much good work, has been done toward making the Mississippi river safe but the work that has already been done is only a starting. It might be said that which has been done is only a working model of that which is to, and must follow if the furtile valley of the New World's Nile is to be made inhabitable, its millions of acres of land tilable and its great strength utilized.

Every spring when the mountain snows are melting and the contributing streams are swollen with rains the Great Mississippi becomes a menace to life and property. Often defies the barriers built by man and with a mighty sweep breaks through the petty levees, the protecting dikes, inundates thousands of miles of country, destroys millions of dollars worth of property, takes human life, ruins cities and devastates mile after mile of the richest and most furtile lands of the entire Nation.

Is this matter local, is it a matter for the states that border this great destroyer to cope with, is it for the man living upon the banks of this stream to single handed offer it resistance? If it is local then is the matter of coast defense local. If it is a matter for the states bordering the Mississippi to cope with these states will be forced to give up progress in other directions, sacrifice their schools, their highways, their everything, to protect these very things they sacrifice from the onsloughts of the waters. If it is for the man who lives on the banks of the stream to fight the battle alone there will soon be no man living there, for the feeble barriers he could build would soon be swept away and he be swept away with them.

No. The menace that the Mississippi river presents is a problem that can alone be solved by the National government. It is a problem that confronts the citizen of North Carolina or of California as much as the citizen of Mississippi or of Louisiana. It is a problem national-wide in it scope and the people must come to realize this before any permanent improvement can be made toward control of the wild waters of the Mississippi.

To a certain extent congressmen vote as the "people down home" want them to vote and especially when it comes to appropriating money for waterways and developments elsewhere than in his own district, or his own state at the best. The "swap system" seems to be much in vogue at Washington, and in fact it seems as this is the only system by which so-called local appropriations can be secured. One congressman who wants a few thousand donated to some creek or other in his district will to secure the vote of some other congressman for his project agree to vote for one of a simular nature that the congressman of the second part is to bring up before the House and thus our National finances are depended. But this swapping of votes is primarily due to the "people at home" who are forever nagging at their congressman to get them this and get them that and he is forced to get them something to keep them in a good humor against the coming election day.

Where one dollar is spent in improving the smaller streams a thousand dollars should be spent building levees and making other absolutely necessary improvements on the Mississippi. But the people, the masses, have not come to realize the vital necessity for this work and their congressman at Washington dare not vote for large appropriations for the Mississippi for fear that his constitutents think he is not getting them their just share of the treasury receipts and refuse to send him back to the National Capital as their representative. An appropriation by Congress of $20,000,000 for Mississippi levee work and one for $20,000 for deepening the channel of some neighborhood stream gives the man who lives on or in the congressional district through which the latter flows, an idea that the figures are not well balanced and that the stream he knows should have gotten more and the Mississippi less.

Every citizen of every congressional district in the United States must realize and bear in mind that while the stream he is primarily interested in passes through his and possibly the adjoining congressional district, the great Mississippi flows through, around and over hundreds of congressional districts and through many states as well. He must remember that upon the appropriations of Congress now depend the work which is to protect thousands of people who live in the flood districts, their lives and property. He must think of the fact that the mighty "Father of Waters" drains nearly half of the United States while the other waterways possibly drain half of a state, and knowing these things he must acknowledge to himself that the Mississippi is entitled to $20,000,000 where the local stream gets $20,000 and after acknowledging this to himself he must tell his congressman about it and urge him to cast his vote for the protection of the people whom the river waters threaten. Is the control of the waters of the Mississippi a National problem, is it a burden that rests upon every citizen of the country? Most assuredly.

Is it not better that we appropriate money from the National treasury to build permanent dikes and levees against the overflow waters of this river than to wait until the floods have devastated whole cities, entire counties and swept away millions of dollars worth of property and then make up large subscription lists to aid those who have lost in the catastrophe?

The levees of today are not permanent and cannot be made permanent until it is made definitely certain that they will not be undermined by a change in the current of the river. The banks must be stopped from caving and then permanent levees built to withstand the flood waters. The present levees are inadequate and while they apparently are not damaged by the annual floods each attack sees them weaken and when the supreme test comes the dikes are found wanting in some vital spot, the chain is broken, link after link of levees are swept way, valuable crops are ruined, homes are wrecked, railroads destroyed, live stock and human beings drowned, mile after mile of rich soil inundated. Remember the flood of 1913 when Dayton, Ohio and other cities suffered so severely, remember the flood of the year before that when twelve thousand square miles of the lowlands of Mississippi, Tennessee, Arkansas and Louisiana was inundated, remember the thousands of homeless refugees who have lost their all and are thrown upon the government and the public as wards. Remember these things and remember that any spring may bring new stories of disaster, new death lists to be published, more millions of property washed away. Remember these things and when Congress takes up the Mississippi river project tell your congressman what you expect him to do. Is the flood problem of the Mississippi river a burden on the nation, is it a burden on Congress, is it a burden on the people, is it a burden on you? Most assuredly it is a burden on all of us and its solution depends upon when we all awaken to what the Mississippi river means to the United States as an asset and what it means to the Nation as a menace.

The Democratic, the Republican and the Progressive National parties have in their platform declared the Mississippi levee work as of vital importance. President Wilson in his letter of acceptance of the nomination at the hands of the Democratic convention spoke at length of the crying need of the work. Former Presidents Taft and Roosevelt have both publicly expressed themselves as in favor of the National government taking up the work.

The states along the Mississippi, the counties of these states, the people of the counties have already spent $70,000,000 in this work and it is estimated that with an appropriation from Congress of $60,000,000 the Mississippi river can be successfully bridled within the next five years. Unless this appropriation is forthcoming the $70,000,000 already spent in the work by those who suffer from the floods will continue to grow, the levees will continue to be temporary and inadequate and the annual damage done will continue to reach into the hundred of thousand of dollars.

The Democratic party at its Baltimore convention emphatically endorsed the Mississippi river flood as a National problem as follows:

"We hold that the control of the Mississippi river is a National problem. The preservation of the debth of its water for the purpose of navigation, the building of levees to maintain the integrity of its channel, and the prevention of the overflow of the land, and its consequent devastation, resulting in the interruption of interstate commerce, the disorganization of the mail service and the enormous loss of life and property, impose an obligation which alone can be discharged by the general government."

The Republician party meeting at Chicago likewise openly endorsed the protection of the people and their property in the Mississippi valley:

"The Mississippi river is the Nation's drainage ditch. Its flood waters gathered from 31 states and the Dominion of Canada, constitute an overpowering force which breaks the levees and pours its torrents over many million acres of the richest land in the Union, stopping mails, impeding commerce and causing great loss of life and property. These floods are National in scope and the disasters they produce seriously effect the general welfare. The states unaided cannot cope with the giant problem. Hence we believe that the Federal government should assume a fair propotion of the burden of its control so as to prevent the disasters from recurring floods."

Theodore Roosevelt, has thus publicly advocated the building of the levees by the National government: "We, the Nation, must build the levees and build them better and more scientifically than ever before."

The work is not one of reclaiming waste lands but one of protecting the richest territory in the entire United States and equal in furtility to the Nile valley of Egypt. The Mississippi drains 31 states, 41 per cent of the nation and less than one per cent of the flood waters that do the damage falls in the territory that is inundated. The floods of the lower Mississippi result from better drainage systems in the country at the headwaters of the river and its tributaries which throws the rain waters and melted snows more quickly into the Mississippi, thus swelling the body of water that it has to carry to the sea. Three floods like that of the year of 1912 will damage property to a greater amount than Congress is being asked to appropriate to forever harness this massive river and protect those living in its valley from flood damage. Is this mighty question, this gigantic problem not one for the National government to solve?

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PHYSICAL VALUATION SURVEY OF NORFOLK SOUTHERN ABOUT DONE

One of the Only Two Systems in the East About Completed.

(Special Satr Corrospondence.)

Kinston, N. C., May 2.—The physical valuation survey of the Norfolk Southern railroad by the United States government is practically completed, as is that of the Boston & Maine. These are the only two systems in the East, perhaps in the country, on which the surveys have yet been finished. The government's physical valuation survey of the railroad properties in the nation is an immense undertaking. It costs to begin with $3,000,000 a year, and it is estimated that it will require ten years to complete the work.

Every foot of property of every road is being gone over by expert appraisers—men who have before qualifying for this work been for years in appraise service i none line or another. Even then, their expert knowledge is not permitted to be th ejudge of values. Competent local opinions, sales prices as recorded, and other things are required to guide them. If one apparently competent local opinion does not suit the government agent in a locality, he promptly discards it. Also he does not stop at one opinion but secures many.

Simultaneously, or within a reasonable time, the railroad itself makes a similar appraisement after the some details, and the two, the government's and the road's, are supposed to tally as nearly as possible. If they do not, two and two are put together and the survey "arbitrated" as it were, and as a last resort if dissatisfied the road may take the dispute into court.

SOUTHPORT HAS DOUBLE DAILY MAIL SERVICE AFTER TODAY

W., B. & S. Has a New Engine—News Notes From Brunswick's Capital.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Southport, N. C., May 2. — Commencing Monday, May 3, Southport will have two mails departing and arriving daily, except Sundays, the extra mail arriving and departing about noon, over the W., B. and S. road. These two mails have been wanted here some time, the one out and in service keeping a regular congestion at the post office.

The putting on by the railroad people of a new engine caused enthusiasm last week among the frequenters at the station, not merely because of the newness of the engine, but more on account of the large letters "W., B. and S." displayed upon its tender. It looked as though the road was a part of the country through which it ran, and not just a "feeder" to some road having no interest in Brunswick. The W., B. & S. will soon have some box cars of its own, also marked as its engine.

The Cape Fear Lumber and Manufacturing Company will soon add more machinery to its plant. It has just furnished two carloads of lumber to local house builders. This plant has also filled a number of smaller orders for different kinds of finished materials.

While not yet offered in the local market, one householder has been eating early green peas and other spring vegetables from his garden for a week. Onions, lettuce, turnips, carrots, have been on the market for several weeks.

STOLE WHISKEY FROM THE WILSON POLICE

Trunk of "Wet Goods" Taken—Lost—Found Again and Arrests Made

(Special Star Correspondence)

Wilson May 2.—Local police officers have rounded up the thieves who broke into the police station and carried away 16 quarts, bottled goods that was brought here in a trunk by Clarence Carter.

John Hinson was arrested and made a full confession, telling the officers that Moses Taylor followed the officers into the police station, when the trunk was taken there and while the force was busy with the trunk, Taylor unlatched one of the windows. Later while the officers were out after Carter, to arrest him, Moses Taylor, John Hinson, Alf Taylor, Golden Ellis, Charles Messengill and Luther Pinkerton went after the liquor and hid it away near the Hackney Wagon Factory.

After the confession, the police arrested the men and secured the whiskey from the hiding place.

Coat Batts was given a hearing Saturday evening on a charge of stealing a bycycle and held for trial at the next term of the superior court.

Judge Frank Carter will preside at the May term of the superior court for the trial of criminal cases. Court is to meet May 10, but Sheriff Rowe is inreceipt of instructions from Judge Carter that jurors and litigants that as Monday is Memorial Day, no cases will be called that day.

OXFORD COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT.

Program Now Complete—Exercises Begin Sunday, May 23.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Oxford, N. C., May 2. — The program for commencement is now complete. On Sunday, May 23rd, there will be two sermons preached, the baccalaureate and the sermon before the Young Woman's Christian Association, the former by Dr. Smith, pastor of the Baptist church at Chapel Hill, and the latter by Rev. D. W. Herring, of China, now on leave of absence to this country.

There will be a departure from the customary class day exercises. Instead of these there will be a pageant on the lawn.

On Tuesday the graduates will receive their diplomas, when the annual address before the literary societies will be delivered by Dr. Calvin B. Waller, pastor of First Baptist church, Asheville. In the afternoon there will be an unusual exhibit of the work of the domestic science and domestic art classes, together with the exhibit of the art department. At 5 o'clock the annual concert will be given.

HIGH TIDES AT SOUTHPORT

Reached Six Feet and Interfered With Fishing—Schools Close.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Southport, N. C., May 2.—Wednesday, May 5, will be the closing day of the high school, the exercises being held at 5 p. m. in Franklin Square, near the school building. At night, at the court house, there will be the presentation of prizes, five gold medals to be awarded for as many highest standings in different departments of school work.

The weather for April has run from freezing, 32 degrees, to 78 degrees, the latter proving the temperate character of Southport weather when to the north and south the temperatures have run ten to fifteen degrees higher during the April hot spell. The rainfall has been only 2.2 inches.

The spring tides of the week have been the highest in some time, running six feet. Fishermen say that it has been hard to hold their nets at the creeks, on the ebb, their boats being swept out by the volume of the water. This has made fish scarce during the week.

The work on the proposed good road between here and Wilmington will be started next week, at this end. There is great interest in this highway.

SOME BIG REALTY SUITS IN PROSPECT AT KINSTON

Several Big Corporations Notified That They Must Vacate Premises.

Kinston, N. C., May 2.—The occupants of the property comprising what is known as the estate of the late J. G. Cox here, it is said, been ordered by the present owners to vacate. The incident is sensational, affecting as it does a number of the biggest corporations doing business here. The Kinston Manufacturing Company, the Rutledge Lumber Company, the Neuse Mantel Company, the Kinston-Carolina railroad, the Norfolk Southern railroad, W. H. O'Berry and others occupy the more than 70 acres in Southwest Kinston comprising the property. It has developed that the late Mr. Cox only held the land in trust for his children.

It was originally a gift to him for his natural life from his father, the late Gen. J. W. Cox. According to the contention of those who have come into possession of it since the death some months ago of J. G. Cox, he had no right tomake leases for a longer time than his natural life.

No. 666

This is a prescription prepared especially for MALARIA or CHILLS & FEVER. Five or six doses will break any case, and if taken then as a tonic the Fever will not return. It acts on the liver better than Calomel and does not gripe or sicken. 25c

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Good-bye corns, callouses, bunions and raw spots. No more shoe tightness, no more limping with pain or drawing up your face in agony. "TIZ" is magical, acts right off. "TIZ" draws out all the poisonous exudations which puff up the feet. Use "TIZ" and forget your foot misery. Ah! how comfortable your feet feel. Get a 25 cent box of "TIZ" now at any druggist or department store. Don't suffer. Have good feet, glad feet, feet that never swell, never hurt, never get tired. A year's foot comfort guaranteed or money refunded.

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AMERICA'S MIGHTY PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION AS SEEN from an AEROPLANE

ARE YOU GOING TO SEE IT? NATIONS of WORLD EXHIBITING on a STUPENDOUS SCALE

AMAZING PANORAMA SHOWING A PART OF THE VAST MAIN EXHIBIT PALACES OF THE PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION AT SAN FRANCISCO.

In the center of the photograph, which was taken at an elevation of 1500 feet, rises the colossal Tower of Jewels, 435 feet in height, or as high as the average thirty-five story city block. Directly in front of the tower is shown the superb Court of the Universe, one of the most notable features of the vast exposition city. On the extreme right of the photograph is seen the great circular Palace of Fine Arts, eleven hundred feet long in its extreme length, built at a cost of $600,000. Here the world's choicest treasures in art are being exhibited.

Reading from left to right in the center group the large building on the extreme left is the Palace of Machinery; next comes the Palace of Mines and Varied Industries; next the Palace of Transportation and Manufactures; next the Palaces of Agriculture and Liberal Arts; next the Palaces of Food Products and Education; on the extreme right is seen the circular Palace of Fine Arts. In the foreground on the left is the great California Building; next in the foreground is the Oregon Building whose columns comprise mighty fir logs; next is the New Jersey Building; immediately to the right of the Oregon Building is the New York Building and still further to the right the Pavilion of the Netherlands. The exposition palaces are the loftiest and most impressive ever built. Forty-one nations are participating in the exposition on an unparalleled scal-

THE MORNING STAR

Published by the WILMINGTON STAR COMPANY, INC., Wilmington, N. C.

Entered as second class matter at the postoffice at Wilmington, N. C., under Act of Congress, March 2nd, 1874.

FULL ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT

PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily and mailed to subscribers outside the county at $6 per year, $3 for six months; $1.50 for three months; or served by carrier in the city and suburbs at 60c. per month, or, when paid in advance, $7.00 per year, $3.50 for six months, $1.75 for three months.

THE SUNDAY STAR by mail, one year, $1; six months, 50 cents; three months, 25 cents.

ADVERTISING RATES may be had on application, and advertisers may feel assured that through the columns of this paper they may reach all Wilmington, Eastern Carolina and contiguous territory in South Carolina.

Obituary sketches, cards of thanks, communications espousing the cause of a private enterprise or a political candidate and like matter will be charged at the rate of 10 cents per line, to persons carrying a regular account, or, if paid cash in advance, a half rate will be allowed. Announcements of fairs, festivals, balls, hops, picnics, excursions, society meetings, political meetings, etc., will be charged under the same conditions, except so much thereof as may be of news value to the readers of the paper, in the discretion of the editors.

TELEPHONES: Business Office, No. 51. Editorial and Local rooms, No. 61.

COMMUNICATIONS, unless they contain important news, or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted; and, if acceptable in every other way, they will invariably be rejected unless the real name of the author accompanies the same, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

ALL DRAFTS, checks, express money orders and postal money orders for the paper should be made payable and all communications should be addressed to

THE WILMINGTON STAR CO.

MONDAY, MAY, 3, 1915.

There comes these days the lingering wish That we could steal away and fish.

So long as some men can do as they please with the country, why should they be called on to fight for it?

Some men look at an opportunity and at once suspect it as sneaking up on them for the purpose of getting their goat.

"Why do the men run for all the offices?" asked a suffragette orator. Simply because the offices won't run for the men.

It will be difficult for that Syracuse jury to decide exactly how reprehensible both Roosevelt and Barnes have been in times gone by.

Jacksonville exported 33,114,450 feet of lumber in April. The revival in the lumber industry points clearly to revival in building operations.

The land forces of the Allies have landed on Turkish soil and hope soon to land on the Turkish army which is defending Constantinople.

Harry Thaw must be crazy or he wouldn't waste his fortune on lawyers in an effort to get out of the lunatic asyslum. It's cheaper to stay in.

The Hon. Ted fired asphyxiating bombs at the Hon. Bill Barnes, where upon the Hon. Barnes put the law on him for the purpose of giving him a run for about $50,000 of his money.

Probably Barnes consulted Murphy for the same reason that Roosevelt consulted Platt. Both wanted something and had to make some sort of arrangement to get it.

Says a South Carolina contemporary: "The dentists took in Columbia last week." Columbia is satisfied, however, that she took in as many of the dentists as they took in of her.

A 700-pound girl delayed a Northern train 20 minutes while an effort was being made to get her into a passenger car sideways. Looks as it that much girl should be classified as freight, anyhow.

The allegation has been made that first one side and then the other were firing gas bombs which would asphyxiate men on the firing line. We can't see the difference between being suffocated with gas and being fragmentated with scraps of shell.

"My Dear Barnes," wrote the Colonel in 1910 when he needed the Republican boss in his business. Two years later he declared Barnes to be "Jekyl and Hyde who linked crooked business with crooked politics." Barnes carried him to court to make him prove it or pay him $50,000, more or less.

The New York Journal of Commerce of Saturday reports that it has learned from a source highly responsible that the American Locomotive Company has finally concluded negotiations with the British fovernment for the manufacture of five million shrapnel shells. The order is for $66,250,000 worth of war material.

The attack of blab-mouths and special interest newspapers and magazines broke down entirely under a counter assault on the "ammunition ring" which planned the campaign without remembering that it was loaded. The Hon. Clyde Tavenner took charge of the Secretary's artillery and fired at random a lot of $7 shrapnel which "the friends" of the Navy had palmed off on it for $17.50 in good old Republican days.

Cotton exports in March were the largest in fifteen years for that month, yet the exports for the year are still short of the annual exports of cotton. Of course, that is on account of the war. The exports of foodstuffs, war material and cotton have been so heavy in recent months that the balance of trade in favor of the United States has been running from $80,000,000 to $100,000,000 a month. That surely is some business

HOW TO HELP OUR FOREIGN TRADE

The National City Bank, of New York, not only has undertaken practical and comprehensive plans to promote the foreign trade of this country, but it is conducting an intelligently directed propaganda for the promotion of the commercial relations of the United States with South American and other countries. The bank is publishing a magazine called "Americas," and in that publication a writer strongly emphasizes the proposition that the railroads of this country can materially aid in the extension of our foreign trade by according preferential rates upon merchandise shipped for export.

As a matter of fact, the railroads do grant preferentials on both export and import traffic, but whether they are as low as the circumstances will warrant we are not able to say. That is a matter for the railroads and the Interstate Commerce Commission to agree upon, as most export and import business is inter-state. However, if the railroads will give all the ports a fair showing, the traffic of the lines and the commerce of the ports can be mutually increased on a large scale. The railroads cannot do it all, however. They can only give the rate, while the ports will have to furnish the enterprise which goes into the export and import business.

By consent of the Interstate Commerce Commission, two or three years ago, the railroads granted a low export preferential to Wilmingeon for iron products from the Birmingham district, but outside of two shipments of iron to Chile, iron exports have not figured in Wilmington's annual commerce, as should be the case. Wilmington also has an export coal rate, or at least a low "to seaboard" rate, but, of course, export rates on iron and coal or any other products, are of no practical use, if there are no exporters to handle the traffic oceanward.

For nearly 20 years, it is stated in an introductory way, in connection with the "Americas" article, the railroads of the United States have been permitted by law to grant lower rates to and from the seaboard on export and import traffic than are charged for the same commodities moving in domestic transportation. The writer in "Americas" calls attention to the fact that every country in Europe uses discrimination in railroad rates without any hesitation to favor its own national industries in world-wide transportation. In that connection, he discusses what Germany has done with regard to the expansion of its foreign trade. "Germany," the writer states, "has studied out the problem of internal transportation for the service of its foreign commerce in all its details." He then goes on to say:

"Great railway trunk lines co-ordinate with sustems of cheap water transportation in accordance with a completely thought-out plan of commercial strategy, so that Germany's seaports are "supported" by transportation facilities that afford ultimate economies in the bringing into Germany of the raw materials needed from abroad, and the carrying out into world-trade the products of German manufacture. And not only this, Germany, with its State-owned transportation lines and its influence over the others, has made its schedules of railway freight rates as much a part of its protective tariff system as are its customs duties. Germany differentiates against foreign manufacturers and against such producers of raw materials as compete with German industry by charging protective duties at the custom houses; it discriminates in favor of German manufacture by giving special concessions in both domestic and foreign business on railway rates; it helps particular industries that are hard-pressed in competition on the price basis in foreign trade, by low freight rates to the seaboard on export merchandise that goods moving in domestic trade cannot obtain. Germany is said to carry 63 per cent of its rail freight traffic at special rates for the purpose of artificially assisting German industries by discriminating against foreign goods."

The foregoing gives some idea of the German plan as to exports and import, but the details of the article would make this refererence too extend to use them all here. Furthermore, the "Americas" writer tells how Germany, by a system of discrimination, has built up the second greatest merchant marine in the world. In all these plans the railroads of Germany have shown every willingness to make reasonable concessions in export transportation.

THE EXPERIMENT STATION CREAMERY

The Star has been advocating co-operative creameries many years, because it looks upon the livestock industry as absolutely essential to the fuller development of successful agriculture in this State. North Carolina's chief industry is agriculture and it is the State's greatest resource, as witnessed by the wealth which comes from such crops as cotton, tobacco, peanuts truck and the various products which flourish in the peculiarly adaptable soils of the State from the sea to the mountains. Such a great resource needs encouragement and development, and it is constructive work to foster any branch of production that brings into the State more than $100,000,000 annually.

The Star advocates co-operative creameries for the reason that they are profitable and because they are needed. There is right at home a large demand for their products, and whatever there is a home demand for, the opportunity is here to supply it locally. The creamery is an opportunity because there is an opening for it in every quarter of the State. Such enterprises conducted properly are profitable industries to their stock holders and they are beneficial to the farmers for the reason that it makes it profitable for them to keep fine cows. Creameries open a market for milk, and when there is a market the cattle industry necessarily begins to develop. It creates a demand for the best grades of cattle and the farmer not only puts money into his pocket from the sale of cream, cows and calves, but retains value on the farm in the shape of fertilizer that has no equal in value.

The dairy question has been widely agitated in North Carolina for the past few years and now the interest seems to be State-wide. The newspapers, the industrial departments of the railroads and the State Agricultural Department have agitated and promoted the cattle industry, and we believe the day is coming when North Carolina will be one of the greatest dairying states in America. We believe that because of the State's peculiar adaptabilities for the cattle industry in all its branches. The North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts recognizes this fact and proposes to establish at once an experiment station co-operative creamery. In writing for the press the reasons why the A. & M. College is going into the creamery business, Mr. Alvin J. Reed, of the bureau of animal husbandry, says:

"During the last two years there has been considerable interest and substantial growth in the creamery business in the South and especially in North Carolina. All of the creameries in North Carolina are located in the western half of the state and the interest is so large that often there is demand for more creameries than there is cream to supply them.

"The operation of cream routes has been so successful that many are being put into operation where a creamery would not possibly exist now. The cream route serves to collect the small amount of surplus cream in communities where previously dairying was not considered seriously. The cream routes soon double their ouptput and others who would not join the movement at first soon hear the jingle of coin that comes regularly and surely and everybody goes to milking cows. The cream separator agents say that North Carolina is their idea of the promised land. Even the cotton farmer says better days are coming if cotton never gets any higher, for with a creamery check coming in every month he does not mind the separator agents or the supply man, and the cow makes better fertilizer than he can buy, so he is just saving the cotton and is living on cream.

"Most of the farmers in the central and eastern parts of the state have not had the privilege of cream routes because the creameries were in the western part of the state and railroad facilities were not convenient for extensive shipping. Raleigh is a good central point and would serve a large territory if a good creamery were located there. Viewing the lack of creamery development in this section of the state and the good location at Raleigh for a creamery, the authorities representing the Agricultural and Mechanical College, the Agricultural Experiment Station and the State Department of Agricultural have organized the Experiment Station Creamery.

"The creamery will be operated in the Agricultural Building, West Raleigh, where the College has granted the use of the laboratories and equipment. Extra supplies and equipment have been ordered and the creamery will be ready to receive cream May first. It will be under the direct management of the Dairy Farming Office and they already have two extra men in the territory organizing cream routes and arranging for cream shipments. The creamery will be operated on a co-operative basis, receiving the butterfat from the farmers, charging the necessary manufacturing and marketing expense, and turning all that is left back to the producer, the same as any other co-operative creamery.

"Prices paid for butterfat will equal that paid by other North Carolina creameries. It is not the purpose of the Experiment Station Creamery to enter any other territory now occupied by a creamery or to build up a large central factory, but to act only as a local market to develop the dairy business within easy shipping distance of Raleigh and as soon as communities develop by cream shipping sufficiently to support a factory, other independent creameries will be built. There are going to be some splendid opportunities at this creamery for young men to get training and experience in creamery work that will fit them to take charge of the new creameries that will soon be organized in the South.

"Individuals who are interested should write to the Dairy Farming Office, West Raleigh, for information about organizing cream routes and securing shipping cans, etc. Correspondence is solicited from local Chambers of Commerce, Boards of Trade, and Farmers' Unions who wish to push dairy farming in their communities. Literature will be supplied and some special features in local boosting are on hand for those who ask for them."

The foregoing statement ought to interest every county in North Carolina, and surely everybody in the State will be gratified that the A. & M. is going to slip in one on us, because we have procrastinated in taking advantage of a rare opportunity. Hickory's $20,000 creamery, which is making 2,000 pounds of butter a day, and yet is 800 pounds short of supplying its orders, ought to be an object lesson to the whole State. Farmers on the cream routes of the Catawba dairy are making from $60 to $100 on each cow kept to furnish cream to the co-operative dairy at Hickory.

DIFFERENT! THAT'S ALL!

No! not different, but wrong.

We all liked the Chautauqua very much. Some things we liked better than others. Now, I want to tell you of some of the things I didn't like at all. The night that Mr. Dixon gave his lecture some one behind me kept up a running comment of small talk. "Oh no! you don't like him at first. Oh! but you will after he talks a while" "No, they don't—school teachers get a pitiful salary." "Right—city manager plan?" "Why—he's talking over my head now!" And so on; and all the time I was trying to hear Mr. Dixon and trying so hard not to hear what she had to say.

Listen until the lecture is over and then think and talk all you want to. I am not through talking yet.

Another thing, when people go to hear anyone lecture, why can't they stay until it is over? More especially when they were so splendid. It is impolite just at the most interesting point of a lecture to get up and walk off. There were not many but a few and those few disturbed me and others as well. If a person's mind is so frivolous and shallow that they don't enjoy things of that kind, and want to go to show themselves or their hats and dresses, they should sit on the back seats so their going will not disturb others. Possibly somebody may have seen their dress as they came in or were on the way there.

Former Governor Shallenberger's lecture was so good, and just at the climax of his address a lady put on her hat and prepared to leave. I say a lady and a Southern lady at that. Her thoughtless act was an impolite interruption to Mr. Shallenberger as well as to me.

Patriotism! What of our patriotism! I have heard some of the finest bands in the United States, including the Marine band, Souza's and a great Mexican band way down South, and the last thing in giving a concert the band always does is to play the National anthem, "The Star Spangled Banner". And how do we receive it? Do we rise and stand at attention? We do not.

We put on our hats, talk and walk out. Our National anthem! No other country of the cultured world would do that.

Have you ever been up North and heard a great band? Everybody rises including the women. I am a Southern woman and that one thing shames Me. Does it you? Well it ought to. And the next time we have a brass band, remember it will play "The Star Spangled Banner"—and rise to the glory of your country with praise in your heart that you are living in the United States and are proud of it.

OBSERVER

IS IT WORTH THE PRICE?

Fayetteville Editor's Answer to Main Argument Against Chautauqua.

(Fayetteville Observer.)

The Chautauqua was highly beneficial to the people of Fayetteville and the surrounding country because it afforded them a season of recreation and amusement—amusement of a wholesome and entirely innocent nature. To many, indeed to much the larger part of the attendants, the only opportunity of extended recreation for an entire twelve months (until the next Chautauqua) was afforded, and they gladly embraced the opportunity.

There was some objection to the Chautauqua on the ground that it took money out of the community. Of course, it took money out of the community. If it did not, it would never come again. The Chautauqua people are not working for fun and glory alone; they want some return for the labor and money expended, but as a matter of good business they are trying to give the best obtainable for the least amount of money possible, and they are succeeding admirably, as hundreds of persons in Fayetteville will say, because they have been instructed, amused and built up by the week of splendid entertainment they have had. Everything that is of any value to a community takes money out of it. A community cannot expect to be continually receiving and giving nothing in return. Every bill of dry goods or groceries, every bit of merchandise, even every moving picture film that is brought into a community causes money to be taken out of it.

It is true that a Chautauqua takes money out of a community, but whose money does it take? The money of those who buy the tickets. When a person spends his money for instruction and wholesome and innocent amusement and recreation, who has any right to object? In a few weeks from now many of our people will be going to the mountains, the springs, the seashore. And when they go they will take money out of the community, but it would be presumption for the balance of the community to object. Instead the whole population should be glad that some have the money and time to get away and enjoy themselves. When a Chautauqua comes to a town it leaves some money with the hotels, cafes, etc., but when a person goes away for the summer every cent he spends is gone from the community, probably never to return.

THE PROGRESSIVE PARTY

To the Editor of The Star:

Please allow me space in your valuable paper to say a few words relative to your editorial of April 30, asking what had become of the "Progressive Party," which you well answered.

I desire to inquire what has become of the "Independent" party, which sprang up here about a year ago? Our city councilmen were among its most active members, although at that time they were in office and serving as Democrats. Did they not, in their active participation in the Independent party renounce their allegiance to the Democratic party? Now all these councilmen have the gall to come out and run for councilmen as Democrats, bragging about what they have done.

I think it is time for the people of the city to rise and repudiate such as this at the polls. The leaders of the Independent party were very much Republican, if you will remember. You know there are lots of so-called "Lilly-whites" now, and you can see several of the old "Refugees" of '98 returning. It is to be hoped they will not all come back. Is it not well to take notice? It would seem that somebody is attempting to put over a shrewd game by leading the people to believe that the good ladies of the city are ready to endorse the present superintendent of streets. Are they trying to embarrass Mr. McAllister's predecessors or any other aspirants for his position? Or is some party or interest behind all the praise that is being showered on the superintendent? If so this does not fool us, but may rebound some day against those who now lend their names and influence to what would seem to be only a political scheme. There is nothing said about the high tax rate; the enormous bonded debt of the city and the big pay rolls.

A SMALL TAX PAYER FROM THE FIFTH WARD.

CURRENT COMMENT.

Mr. Frank Hargrove sold five steers Wednesday to a Winston-Salem man for $375.83. Maybe it does not pay to raise good stock! "Lexington Dispatch. In a section where grain is produced, and it can be produced to advantage in every county in North Carolina, raising cattle for the market is a profitable business. Davidson, once it has good roads, ought to become the wealthiest county in the state.—Raleigh Times.

Now that Mexican bonds issued under the authority of Gen. Huerta as dictator are said to have figured largely in an important real-estate transfer in New York, it must be that some of our landed gentry are inclined to dispose of their holdings on a purely speculative basis. If Carranza or Villa or Zapata, or even President Wilson, has anything to say about the finances of our neighboring republic in the years to come, Gen. Huerta's promises to pay are likely to sell on a parity with the bonds of the late Confederate States of America.—New York World.

The war news continues to be a cause of varying unsettlement to the markets, but the re-establishment of stability goes steadily on. Bonds are active and strong. Exchange still favors this country and gold imports since January total $52,000,000. The export movement continues heavy, the trade balance in favor of this country in the last week being nearly $21,000,000, a large increase over the preceding week. March exports of wheat were the largest for any month on record, and a total of over 213,000,000 bushels has been shipped abroad in the last nine months. In the entire year 1913 the aggregate was only 143,000,000 bushels. Cotton exports in March were the largest in 15 years. Total exports from New York in the latest week were, $24,313,998 against $20,565,585 in the preceding week, while imports were $23,478,930 against $17,140,000 the week before.—Dun's Trade Review, May 1.

The Observer is under the impression from what it has been able to gather by talks with politicians in the old shoe-string district, that the public is waiting on Congressman Page to announce his decision. If he enters the contest for the gubernatorial nomination, there will be no more candidates coming out. If Mr. Page decides not to become a candidate, there is a feeling that the friends of General Carr will see in the situation an opening for him, and will press him orward to complete the triangle. Bickett is holding all his developed strength and a Bickett man now will be a Bickett man to the end. It seems to be a simple proposition for Daughtridge. If he is supported to any large extent by the farming interests, of which he is representative, and the farmers shall have the co-operation of the business element of the State, he will command a position of peculiar advantage. Bickett's strength is as well known as if his supporters were tagged; the extent to which Daughtridge is supported by the farmers is of approximate estimate, only, but it is large. The man who has this information in reliable shape will have it within his power to estimate the part the silent element is going to play in making the nomination for the Democratic ticket. The Observer feels safe in offering the guarantee that the campaign for the nomination is destined to be one of the prettiest ever played in the State.—Charlotte Observer.

WINNING RUSS.

I first met that good man and his family in their nice home in Bladen county in 1860. I met him in Wilmington at the end of 1861. I was starting out as chaplain of the 30th N. C. regiment. He inquired about my family. I told him they were in a small rented house at the mouth of the Cape Fear river. He shook his head and said in a sad tone: "That is no place for them; send them to my house. We have room enough for them, and my wife will be glad to have them there." I sent them. They took good care of them for the year 1862. I then sent them to Chapel Hill, where they remained through the war. Who did ever show a lovelier or more unselfish spirit than Winning Russ and his family? The good man went to Heaven in 1875. My mother got there one year later. Sister Russ joined them in 1902. My wife got safely there in 1879. I want my children and grandchildren to remember the name of Russ. A. D. BETTS.

Greensboro, N. C., May 2.

Blythe, Eng., May 2.—The Greek steamer Fotis, which sailed from Galveston and Norfolk three weeks ago bound for Rotterdam has been brought into Blyth in charge of a prize crew. It is stated that the vessel carries contraband.

The Comradeship of "Bull" Durham

There is something about ripe, mellow "Bull" Durham Tobacco that appeals to clean-cut manhood the world over.

Wherever in the world two "Bull" Durham smokers meet—in a hotel lobby or club in Europe or America; at cross-trails in the Klondike; in some far-off seaport on the Pacific—each recognizes in the other a *man* to his own liking, a *comrade* in the world-wide brotherhood of "the Makings." A sack of "Bull" Durham is a letter of introduction that will win friends in every part of the globe.

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FREE An Illustrated Booklet, showing correct way to "Roll Your Own" Cigarettes, and a Package of cigarette papers, will both be mailed, *free*, to any address in United States on postal request. Address "Bull" Durham, Durham, N. C.

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AVOID THE DUST.

Tickets on sale May 6th to 11th, Inclusive, with final return limit May 31st, 1915.

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Kinston	42.55	Durham	41.25
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ELVINGTON & MINTZ
PRESCRIPTION DRUGGISTS.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR CONVENTION IN JUNE

Session Will be Held in First Presbyterian Church

Wilmington Societies will Entertain Several Hundred Visiting Delegates —The Programme is Now Being Arranged.

The annual convention of the State Christian Endeavor Union will be held June 4, 5 and 6 in the First Presbyterian church, of this city, and the local committee on arrangements, of which Mr. G. C. Bordeaux is chairman, is already busy making plans for the entertainment of the several hundred delegates who will come from all parts of the State to the convention. Mr. George Mitchell, of this city, is president of the State union, and he and the other officers are preparing a programme which will be announced soon.

Arrangements have already been made for a social session on the first evening of the convention in the First Presbyterian church. On the following Saturday the visitors will be taken for an afternoon of pleasure to Wrightsville Beach.

Among those who have already accepted invitations to make addresses at the convention are: President W. A. Harper, of Elon College; Rev. W. H. Adams, of Charlotte and Rev. J. C. Leonard, of Lexington.

The meeting of the convention will be given wide publicity and it is expected that the attendance will be unusually large. The following article with reference to the convention appeared in many of the State papers during the past week:

"The annual convention of the State Christian Endeavor Union will be held this year, June 4-6, in the First Presbyterian church of Wilmington. Renowned for its old-time Southern hospitality, and situate as it is in one of the most historical sections of the State, only a few miles from the popular resorts of Wrightsville Beach and Carolina Beach (the former being reached by trolley and the latter by means of the S. S. 'Wilmington,' which plies between Wilmington and Southport. Wilmington offers attractions especially in summer, which should be well-nigh irresistible to those in search of a pleasurable outing.

"And this is double true of the Christian Endeavor workers of our State, for here are to be found the largest and most enthusiastic band of Endeavorers in North Carolina. For years it has been the banner city, in this respect, the societies of St. Andrew's Presbyterian and of the First Presbyterian church having taken turns in carrying off the State Banner, until it has been found necessary to provide a secondary banner for the other societies to compete for, since they stood no chance at all in a contest with Wilmington.

"The presence of the Wilmington delegation has ever been an inspiration at the State Christian Endeavor conventions and it will be evident that this effect will be greatly enhanced by meeting with them and seeing them at work on their own ground. Those who attended the 1913 convention will not forget the uplift and enthusiasm they experienced and the delightful fellowship and royal good time they enjoyed.

"The host society is already drawing up plans for the entertainment of the convention, and a tentative programme is being compiled. No pains will be spared to make it the best convention in the history of Christian Endeavor in this State."

ARRESTS MADE IN APRIL

Largest Number Made by Police Department Were for Larceny.

The total number of arrests made by the Wilmington police department for April was 118 of which 93 were colored. The largest number of arrests for a single offense was for larceny, 19 negroes being arrested on this charge and seven whites. Following is the report of Chief of Police Williams for the month:

	White.	Black.
Drunks	7	3
Disorderly conduct	3	11
Assaults	1	3
Assault with weapon	1	9
Carrying concealed weapons	0	2
Assault on females	0	3
Larceny	7	19
Violating Prohibition Law	0	1
Vagrants	3	5
Robbery	0	2
Gambling	0	20
Driving ordinance	1	1
Affray	2	4
Housebreaking	0	6
Insane	0	1
Nuisance	0	3
Total	25	93

TO CONSIDER REMOVING KIEL TO WILMINGTON

Board of Navigation and Pilotage To Pass on Mooted Question Today

The question of the removal of the German steamer Kiel from Southport, where it was interned last summer soon after the beginning of the European war, to Wilmington, will be considered at the regular monthly meeting of the board of commissioners of pilotage and navigation today. Complaints have been made that the steamer in its present position at Southport is an obstruction to navigation and this matter will be discussed by the board.

The people of Southport will make an effort to keep the Kiel at that place, where the captains and other members of the crew are very popular.

The steamer Nicaria, another German steamer, interned since the war began, removed to Wilmington from Southport last summer on the captain's own volition and has been at this port since that time, being anchored across the river opposite the foot of Chestnut street.

Found Groceries in House

Following a search of his home on Seventh street between Castle and Queen Saturday night in which Plainclothesmen Frank George and B. W. Jacobs found some groceries, Willie Allen, a colored employe of the Stone Company, was arrested and lodged in the city prison on a charge of larceny. It is alleged that he stole some lard and other groceries from the store. Ben Scott, colored, was arrested yesterday morning by Officer Jacobs on a charge of receiving stolen goods which came from the Stone Company.

MONTH WAS UNUSUALLY DRY

Little Rain Fell After Second Day of April—Changes in Temperature Noticeable Feature

While the total rainfall for the month of April was nearly two inches, this being little short of normal, the fact that practically all of it came on the second day of the month, makes the figures, prepared by Observer Felger, of the local weather office, hardly show a true picture of weather conditions the past month. April as a rule in this section does not have a heavy rainfall though it is usually better distributed than it was this year.

Last year the rainfall was the heaviest for the month in 40 years being over five inches. This year the total precipitation amounted to 1.85 inches while the normal for 44 years is 2.86 inches. In 1913 the total rainfall was 1.07 inches while in 1911 it was only .70 of an inch. Previous Aprils have shown even less rain.

There were many changes in temperature, varying from 33 degrees on the first day of the month to 86 degrees on the 28th. The greatest daily range was 32 degrees on the 19th and the least range was on the 3rd when the difference between the mimimum and the maximum for the 24 hours was only five degrees. The normal for the month was 62 degrees while the normal for 44 years is 60.4.

There were 17 clear days and 11 when it was partly cloudy, leaving only two days when it was cloudy throughout the day. The total number of hours of sunshine for the month was 307.8 out of a possible 391.4 hours.

The maximum wind velocity was on the 2nd when it blew 42 miles an hour from the Northeast. The average wind velocity for the month was 8.3. The prevailing direction of the wind for the month was from the Southwest.

RAIN IS MUCH NEEDED

Charlotte and Memphis Were Getting a Shower Last Night.

The continued drought is still damaging truck of almost every kind around Wilmington and many growers who have limited acreage are resorting to artificial means of watering their crops against the rain that certainly cannot be deferred much longer.

The roads are also suffering for lack of rains and the macadam on the several turnpikes around Wilmington are gradually disapeparing in dust against the horizon with each passing automobile. The new road, recently built of sand clay from Greenville Sound to an intersection with the Masonboro loop about a mile below Winter Park, has turned into a veritable bed of dust and the road authorities are waiting rain to level off the surface, probably with a drag, and restore the surface.

Observer Felger would not vouchsafe a promise of rain last night and the drop in temperature toward night indicated that showers were still distant, but there was some consolation in the 8 o'clock report of the Weather Bureau which at that hour showed rain falling in Charlotte and Memphis and cloudy skies at Raleigh, Savannah, Augusta and a number of other stations reporting by telegraph at that hour.

MAJOR "SANDY M'KINNON

Maxton Scottish Chief Nominates Genial Scotchman for Governor.

There are many people who believe that they could go a long ways and do worse han nominate Major A. J. McKinnon, the "genial Sandy McKinnon," of Maxton, for Governor and they are still clinging to that belief. Editor Harker, of the Scottish Chief, of Maxton, who is nothing if not politically wise, has the following editorial reference to Major McKinnon as a gubernatorial possibility in his issue of this week:

"The withdrawal of his name from the list of prospective gubernatorial candidates of our countryman, A. W. McLean, Esq., was put in type for last week's paper, but together with other matter was left over to this issue. It would be very pleasant and an act of delayed justice, to have the Governor selected from the largest and best county in the State. But notwithstanding Mr. McLean's withdrawal, this county can still have a candidate.

"The name of our townsman, Major A. J. McKinnon, has been mentioned in this connection, he having been urged to enter the race by many prominent citizens and several strong organizations. Even should he decline, the State of Robeson is not without material fit to make into as god a governor as any State in the country has.

"We know that Attorney Bickett would make a Governor of which we would all be proud; possibly Lieut. Governor Daughtridge might. Yet there are others, and Robeson can furnish the material in abundance."

DEMONSTRTION OF PACKING AND GRADING OF LETTUCE

To be Given on Farm of Mr. T. C. Morris Tomorrow Afternoon.

Another demonstration of the proper packing and grading of lettuce will be given tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock, by Mr. J. F. Herring, county farm demonstrator, on the farm of Mr. T. C. Morris, in East Wilmington. These demonstrations have been very helpful to the farmers and growers, and will result in securing better prices for the lettuce sold on the northern markets.

The prospects are for heavy movements this week. Six refrigerator cars will be loaded today and sent North tomorrow. The prices are good, ranging from $1.25 to $2.25 a crate.

While the dry weather has been a serious hindrance, it is doubtful if a rain now would prove a great help unless it should be followed by cloudy weather. Practically one-fifth of the crop is seeding now, and with a rain followed by hot weather and sunshine, the plants would begin to go to seed more quickly.

LESSONS IN SWIMMING

Physical Director Seitters Will Give Special Instruction to Boys.

Physical Director J. P. Seitters has arranged to give special instruction in swimming for boys in the Y. M. C. A. swimming pool for one week beginning next Saturday, May 8. The instruction will be free to all boys in the city and to all members of the Young Men's Christian Association. It is hoped that there will be a large number who will take advantage of this generous offer by Mr. Seiters.

In order to give special attention to the school boys of the city, the following schedule has been arranged for the afternoons Hemenway, 3 to 3:30; Union, 3:30 to 4; Isaac Bear Memorial Cornelius Harnett and William Hooper schols, 4 to 4:30.

MUNICIPAL CAMPAIGN WILL CLOSE TONIGHT

Discussion Of Issues Has Been Conducted Quietly

Three Members of Present Council Attended Spread Near Delgado Saturday Night—Speeches Made to Assembled Guests

The Wilmington municipal campaign will close tonight and tomorrow the citizens will go to the polls and cast their ballots for six councilmen and for Mayor Moore, who was re-nominated in the primary election last month. The campaign has been conducted quietly but all the candidates have been busy and the contest will be a warm one. With nearly 3,300 voters registered, it is expected that the vote will be fully as large as in the primary and that it wil range round 2,800. The polls will open at 8 o'clock tomorrow and will close at sundown which will be at 7 P. M.

The campaign has been conducted very quietly so far as making public speeches and extended publicity in the public press is concerned but it has not lacked strenuosity. Each candidate and his friends have been putting in full time and every effort will be made tomorrow by each contestant to poll his full strength.

Feast Beneath the Pines

Saturday night a number of citizens at Delgado, one of the recently annexed suburbs, gave an oyster roast on the banks of Burnt Mill creek which lies east of Delgado and now forms a part of the boundary line of the city. Among those who attended were Councilmen Jones, Merritt and Chadwick. Whether or not the meeting had political significance could not be learned last night as those present manifested considerable reticence in talking about the spread. However, it is understood that the three councilmen present made short talks to the assembled guests, said to have been about 150 in number.

Amidst the pines that grow in that section the assembled crowd had a jolly good time and enjoyed the feast of luscious bivalves immensely. The rustic surroundings lent additional charm to the pleasure of the event.

The Candidates

Following are the candidates from the different wards who will be voted upon tomorrow:

First Ward—W.F. Jones, the incumbent; W. C. Boesch.

Second Ward—E. H. Munson and Louis M. Bunting.

Third Ward—B. A. Merritt, the incumbent; John H. Beery.

Fourth Ward—D. N. Chadwick, Jr., the incumbent; James M. Hall.

Fifth Ward—Chas. C. Loughlin, the incumbent; W. J. Bradshaw.

Sixth Ward—W. D. McCaig, the incumbent; W. A. Woods.

Officers of the Election

The polling places, registrars and the poll holders for the different wards are as follows:

First Ward Precinct.—Polling place—Engine House, 4th and Campbell streets.

Registrar—W. H. Howe.

Poll holders and judges of election—Willie Kerr, J. B. Elkins.

Second Ward Precinct—Polling place—Police Station City Hall.

Registrar—Lee Holmes.

Poll holders and judges of election—Thos. Bacon, Jr., M. H. Brimmer.

Third Ward Precinct—Polling place—Giblem Lodge, corner 8th and Princess street.

Registrar—J. R. Davis.

Poll holders and judges of election—Walter H. Blair, B. W. Bradford.

Fourth Ward Precinct—Polling place—McClellan's Stables, 116 Dock street.

Registrar F. W. Pfeiffer.

Poll holders and judges of election—J. H. LeGwyn, E. T. Burton.

Fifth Ward Precinct—Polling place—Engine House, 6th and Castle streets.

Registrar—R. H. Orrell.

Poll holders and judges of election—S. A. Matthews, I. N. Burriss.

Sixth Ward Precinct—Polling place—Mann's Store, 17th and Market street.

Registrar—J. F. Mann.

Poll holders and judges of election—J. D. Edwards A. M. King.

GREAT COUNCIL TO MEET

State Council of Improved Order of Red Men at Edenton This Week

Messrs. W. H. Lane, W. M. Sheehan, J. H. Davis, J. R. Davis, E. P. H Strunck, E. K. J. Fuchs and James Wenberg will leave tomorrow morning for Edenton, where they will attend the annual meeting of the Great Council of North Carolina of the Improved Order of Red Men which will meet Tuesday and will continue in session through Thursday. They will go as representatives of the local sachem.

A large attendance is expected and elaborate arrangements have been made for the entertainment of the visitors.

"Jack" Albright Ill.

Many Wilmington friends will read with regret the following telegram from Mt. Airy, N. C.: "Jack Albright, for many years editor and owner of The Mount Airy Leader, now The Times Leader, is critically ill at his home on Franklin street, this city. His son, Crocker Albright, was telegraphed for a few days ago, and arrived on Thursday from South Carolina. Mr. Albright's two sisters are with him, also. At the present time his physician regards the end as not far off. Mr. Albright's friends still hope for the best."

Fishing at "The Lake."

Maxton Scottish Chief: "Messrs. B. S. Barnes and Henry F. Carter returned Saturday night from Lake Waccamaw, where they attending a fishing outing given by Dr. Northington, of Boardman. They had a splendid time, as all who go to that splendid body of inland water, with congenial companions, do have. Others of the party were Dr. Harlee Bellamy and Mr. Thomas Green, of Wilmington; Dr. Mundt, of Boardman; and Mr. Ford, of Whiteville."

Mr. S. H. Baker Bereaved.

Mr. S. H. Baker has returned from Lake City, S. C., where he went to attend the funeral of his brother-in-law, Mr. Frank Lawrence. The deceased was 32 years old, and leaves a wife and five children.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

Maxton Scottish Chief—"Mr. J. B. Weatherly, of Wilmington, is spending the week here with his mother, recuperating from temporary illness. Jobie is one of Maxton's popular young gentlemen whom everybody wishes well."

BIG INCREASE IN MEMBERS

Mr. B. H. Marsh, Press Chairman of State T. P. A., Writes Interesting Letter to Members.

Local members of the North Carolina division of the National Protective Association will be interested in the following letter address which has been sent out by Mr. Burrell H. Marsh, of Winston-Salem:

"At last our association has passed the long coveted mark of 50,000 members actual, active members, in 'good standing' and is growing stronger and better every day. Who of us of the Old Guard are not proud of the past achievements of our association? And what we have done is only an earnest of the greater things that we can foresee will be done in the future. With renewed activity and the infusion of new blood into the great T. P. A. body, with a president who will direct, future prospects are indeed bright.

"In our Old North State, no little part has been played in the phenominal increase in membership; being in the cotton belt and feeling the effect of a restricted market, the time seemed not propitious, yet our State president, Mr. Allen L. Byrd, and the other officials went to work, and by splendid organization got results. Our State membership chairman will report about 450 accepted applications for the current year and a net gain of over 300. The North Carolina division will surely pass the 2,000 mark in membership before the close of 1915. And it is our intention to use the remaining five letters of the alphabet for new posts during the coming year, 1915-1916.

"My work on the press committee has been of a most pleasant character, as our news-gatherers are always anxious to tell of T. P. A.'s doings and are a splendid bunch of boys, and I would like to change our constitution so as to take them all into T. P. A. The one handicap on the work of your press chairman is the lack of prompt response from the posts. This may be attributed to 'timidity' 'bashfulness,' 'modesty,' each post press chairman fearing to see his name in print. But I find that a little coaching and encouragement is effective, and I am given excellent assistance from an increasing number of the post chairmen.

"I could enumerate a very long list of the extra-active workers, who have shown splendid results this year. But as all the posts have done well, I will commend each and all my helpers the post press chairmen, and each and all our members, as a whole, with sincere appreciation.

"The intense interest aroused by the workers in Post C (Charlotte) has brought that post well up the list, and there promises to be great rivalry throughout the coming year between the three oldest posts, A at Greensboro, B at Winston-Salem and C at Charlotte, for the numerical leadership. The outcome will be watched with great interest, as Charlotte and Greensboro are about evenly matched now with Winston-Salem well ahead but in sight. Post C (Charlotte) has issued the warning 'We'll get you, if you don't watch out.'

"At our State convention in Wilmington, May 14 and 15, I will make more complete and personal acknowledgement to the various post chairmen.

"And I am very glad of this opportunity to thank the State press their editors and their reporter, for the many kindnesses shown me and through me our North Carolina division of T. P. A.

"Success to our great body and to the magnificent class of men who compose it.

"Fraternally,
"BURRELL H. MARSH,
"Chairman Press Committee."

DEATH OF MRS. C. C. REDD

End Came Yesterday at Her Home at Winter Park—Funeral Today.

The announcement of the death of Mrs. Leila Frances Redd, wife of Mr. C. C. Redd, which occurred Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock, at the family home at Winter Park Gardens, will be received with much sorrow by the many friends of the family.

Mrs. Redd had been ill less than three weeks, having succumbed to a complication of diseases, following the birth of a little girl that preceded her to the grave. Her condition had been serious from the beginning, and in spite of the best of medical treatment and constant nursing, she gradually grew worse until the end came at the hour stated.

Surviving Mrs. Redd are her husband and two little girls—aged three and five years, respectively—for whom much sympathy is felt in this bereavement.

Mrs. Redd was a consecrated Christian woman of many noble qualities, having been unselfishly devoted to her family and the duties of her home. She was for several years a member of the Wilmington class of Associated Bible Students, under the auspices of which the funeral services will be conducted at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon. The interment will be in Bellevue cemetery.

WERE LIVING TOGETHER

Plainclothesman Leon George Arrests White Man and Colored Woman.

Robert Joffer, a white man and Nel- arrested yesterday by Plainclothesman Leon George on a charge of unlawful cohabitation. Joffer was recognized by Chief of Police Williams for his appearance this morning before the Recordor when he and the woman will be arraigned on a charge of having committed one of the grosser offenses.

A. Postolos, white, was arrested yesterday afternoon by Plainclothesman D. W. Coleman on a charge of assault with a deadly weapon. He was recognized for his appearance before the Recorder. Bishop Wood, colored, was arrested by Policeman A. E. Munn on a charge of assaulting a female and lodged in the city prison to await a hearing before the Recorder today.

Young Man Missing.

Chesley Coker, the 17-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Coker, of 1216 Calhoun street, Columbia, S. C., who has been missing from home since last Monday, may come to Wilmington and an effort is being made by friends here to locate him. When last seen he was wearing a blue serge suit with a blue cap. The young man occasionally suffers nervous attacks and these are sometimes accompanied by loss of memory.

LOCAL DOTS.

—Building permits have been issued to E. T. Taylor for the erection of a residence on Chestnut street, between 17th and 18th, the estimated cost being $3,250, and to C. E. Carney, for the erection of a seven-room dwelling on 15th street between Castle and Queen, the estimated cost being $1,000.

Save Your Dimes

And Watch This Space for Special ANNOUNCEMENT

THE PEOPLES SAVINGS BANK

CORNER FRONT AND PRINCESS STS.

We Reach and Hold the Confidence of Those Who Desire the Greatest Skill and Economy

in the management of their Estates. We have stood all tests, and the continued growth of our Company is best evidence of the satisfaction we have given. To those who desire the conservation of their Estates after they have gone and are unable to personally administer their affairs, we offer the highest skill coupled with the most rigid economy. Our charges are fixed by law—our services are founded upon years of experience—our opportunities for wise investments are those of a Bank.

The Wilmington Savings & Trust Company

110 Princess Street

Capital and Surplus. $360,000.00

ANOTHER CENSUS OF CITY

New Departure by Bureau at Washington May Be Availed of Here —Advantages of Plan.

There has been some local interest and perhaps some likelihood of action by some of the commercial bodies of the city in a new departure recently made by the Bureau of the Census at Washington, D. C., under which a town or city may have its population enumerated officially between census years. Where a town or city will make request and defray the expense the Census Bureau will have the enumeration made and officially certified from Washington and a number of business people have manifested an interest in the new departure to the extent that likely some inquiry will be made as to the probable cost, etc., of the proposed new census, especially in view of the recent enlargement of the city boundaries and in view of the fact that the people of Wilmington have never been satisfied that the last census gave Wilmington anything like her true population.

A new census was computed last month at Tulsa, Okla., under authority of a presidential order, and as a result the population of that city on April 15, 1915, was officially announced a few days ago at 28,340 exclusive of 1,955 persons living on Indian lands adjacent to the city. The increase between 1910 and 1915 was 55 per cent. The work was done by local enumerators under the supervision of Mr. Eugene F. Hartley, an official of the Census Bureau.

Police and health censuses of Wilmington have been taken since the official census in 1910 and the inquiry has been made if the city cannot now have a census retaken by either the police or health officers under the supervision of the United States Bureau to give this census an official standing with the United States government.

A new edition of the Wilmington City Directory will soon be issued and this will show Wilmington a healthy increase in population, but it pointed out that this will not be at all official, and the new departure by the government is considered by many as very desirable.

THEATRICAL

"The Dollar Mark" at Bijou.

In the big dam scene in the World Film Corporation feature of Robert Warwick in "The Dollar Mark," a five-reel production at the Bijou today, motion picturedom has one of the most realistic scenes ever attempted and successfully carried out, so that the spectator is held breathless until Jim Gresham and Alice Chandler are safe from the raging waters. The sensational scene starts with the two principles in Jim's cabin, just below the big dam, on the river bank.

The rain has been falling so long that the river is swollen and the rushing waters finally break over the dam. The waters burst through the dam so convincingly that one reviewer said he could almost hear the waters roaring. The sweep on to the cabin, which is carried along on the flood. Jim and Alice are able to float down on one side of the cabin, until at length, nearly at the end of their strength, they find a haven near an overhanging branch.

The impression that the scene makes is so lasting that no one is able to leave their seats until the entire picture is shown. It's the sort of picture that quickens the pulses and sends the blood through the arteries at an accelerated rate. The stress of the story is mellowed by the romance between Jim Gresham and Alice Chandler, and with beautiful Barbara Tennant playing opposite handsome Robert Warwick, the combination becomes irresistible.

This is the first of the Bijou's Monday features, which will be presented for the first time anywhere, at the small admission of 5 cents.

New York, May 2.—Charles Edgar Littlefield, former representative in Congress from Maine, died in a hospital here after an operation today. Mr. Littlefield was born in 1851. He was a Republican.

Athens, May 2, (via Wireless to London), May 3.—The French troops which landed on the Asia-Minor side of the Dardanelles retired after a stubborn battle lasting two days.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Eastern District of North Carolina.

Whereas, on tthe 29th day of April, 1915, ———— filed a libel in the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of North Carolina against the Gasoline Tug Boat W. T. Riggin, her boats, tackle, apparel and furniture, in a cause of Cape Fear Oil Company, Civil and Maritime;

And Whereas by virtue of process in due form of law, to me directed, returnable on the 5th day of May, 1915, I have seized and taken the said Gasoline Tug Boat W. T. Riggin, and have her in my custody,

Notice is hereby given that a District Court will be held in the United States Court Room, in the city of Wilmington, N. C., on the 5th day of May, 1915, for the trial of said premises, and the owner or owners, and all persons who may have or claim any interest, are hereby cited to be and appear at the time and place aforesaid, to show cause, if any they have, why a final decree should not pass, as prayed.

W. T. DORTCH,
U. S. Marshal.

J. N. Fennell, D. M.
ap30-4t

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE SALE.

By virtue of the power vested in me under a judgment rendered at the April term, 1915, of the Superior Court of New Hanover County, in an action entitled "Geo. A. Grimsley, Trustee, vs. R. A. Wright, et als.," I will offer for sale to the highest bidder, for cash, at the Court House door, in Wilmington, N. C., on Wednesday, May 19th, at 12 o'clock M., the following lots of land, located in the City of Wilmington, to wit:

First Lot—Beginning in the western line of Nutt street at a point 119.7 feet Northwardly from the Northern line of Grace street and running thence Northwardly along the Western line of Nutt street 55.75 feet; thence Westwardly and parallel with Grace street 122 feet; thence Southwardly and parallel with Nutt street 55.75 feet; thence Eastwardly and parallel with Grace street 122 feet to the Western line of Nutt street, the point of beginning, same being parts of lots two and three in block 203, according to the official plan of the City of Wilmington, subject, however, to a lease from Worth & Worth, a copartnership, and former owners of said lot, to the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company, said lease expiring in the year 1934, and being for an easement or siding at the rear of said lot."

Second Lot—Beginning in the Western line of Nutt street, one hundred and ninety-eight feet northwardly from the northern line of Grace street, and running thence Southwardly along the Western line of Nutt street 22.55 feet to the line of another lot owned by R. A. Wright; thence westwardly and parallel with Grace street one hundred and twenty-two feet; thence Northwardly and parallel with Nutt street, 22.55 feet; thence Eastwardly and parallel with Grace street one hundred and twenty-two (122) feet to the Western line of Nutt street, the beginning point, the same being part of lot No. 3, in block No. 202, according to the official plan of the said City of Wilmington, subject, however, to a lease from Worth & Worth, a copartnership and former owners of said lot to the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company, said lease expiring in the year 1934, and being for an easement or siding on the rear end of the said lot.

The two lots will be offered separately and then jointly, and the terms of sale are cash, subject to the approval of the Court.

This 19th day of April, A. D. 1915.

J. O. CARR,
Commissioner.

ap30-30t

FOR COUNCILMAN
FIRST WARD
Walter C. Boesch

FOR COUNCILMAN
FOURTH WARD
D. N. CHADWICK

For Councilman
FIFTH WARD
W. J. BRADSHAW

BURETT H. STEPHENS
ARCHITECT
38-39 GARRELL BUILDING.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

NOTICE OF ELECTION.

Pursuant to the provisions of the charter of the City of Wilmington and a resolution of the City Council of the City of Wilmington, passed at its session on Wednesday, the 24th day of March, A. D. 1915, notice is hereby given that a general municipal election has been called to be held in the City of Wilmington, North Carolina, in the various wards and voting precincts of the said city, on Tuesday, the 4th day of May, A. D. 1915, for the purpose of electing a Mayor of the said City and six Councilmen or six Aldermen of the said City, as the case may be, and that the following named polling places and registrars and judges of election have been designated and named for the purpose of holding said election, to-wit:

First Ward Precinct.

Polling Place—Engine House, 4th and Campbell streets.

Registrar—W. H. Howe.

Poll holders and judges of election—Willie Kerr, J. B. Elkins.

Second Ward Precinct.

Polling Place: Police Station, City Hall.

Registrar—Lee Holmes.

Poll holders and judges of election—Thos. Bacon, Jr., M. H. Brimmer.

Third Ward Precinct.

Polling Place—Giblem Lodge, corner 8th and Princess streets.

Registrar—J. R. Davis.

Poll holders and judges of election—Walter H. Blair, B. W. Bradford.

Fourth Ward Precinct.

Polling Place—McClellan's Stables, 116 Dock street.

Registrar—F. W. Pfeiffer.

Poll holders and judges of election—J. H. Legwyn, E. T. Burton.

Fifth Ward Precinct.

Polling Place—Engine House, 6th and Castle streets.

Registrar—R. H. Orrell.

Poll holders and judges of election—S. A. Matthews, I. N. Burriss.

Sixth Ward Precinct.

Polling Place—Mann's Store, 17th and Market street.

Registrar—J. F. Mann.

Poll holders and judges of election—J. D. Edwards, A. M. King.

At which said election the electors of the said city will be entitled to vote for one candidate for Mayor, and one candidate for Councilman, or Alderman, as the case may be, from each of the six wards of the said city, and the registration books will open for the registration of electors on Friday, the 16th day of April, A. D. 1915, and closed on Saturday, the 24th day of April, A. D. 1915, Sunday excepted, Saturday, the 24th, being also challenge day.

Official ballots will be provided at the polling places and said election will be conducted in the manner prescribed by law.

By order of the City Council.

THOS. D. MEARES,
City Clerk and Treasurer.

Read Star Business Locals.

SOCIAL and PERSONAL

The class in parliamentary law of the Y. W. C. A. will meet at the association building this afternoon at 4:30 o'clock.

* * *

All the members of the Philathea and Baraca classes of the First Baptist church are requested to meet at the church tonight at 8 o'clock to hear the report from the State convention which will be made by Rev. M .O. Alexander.

* * *

Yesterday's Charlote Observer: "The many friends of Mr. James F. Harris and his bride, who was Miss Florie Northrop, of Wilmington, will be interested to learn that they will arrive in the city Thursday to be the guests for a few days of Mr. Harris' parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wade H. Harris, on North Church street. The wedding in Wilmington last Wednesday was one of the notable events in North Carolina society of last week."

* * *

"Maxton Scottish Chief: We learn that Miss Sallie Lou McKinnon, who attended the Woman's Missionery Council of the Methodist Episcopal church, South at Little Rock, Ark., last week, placed herself in the hands of the Board of Missions to go anywhere and do any work for the Master that may be required of her. Whether she will be permitted to continue in the home or go to a foreign field, we are not yet informed. She has been consecrated to the Master's service from a little girl."

* * *

Many Wilmington friends of Capt. B. Maurice Chiswell will be interested in an extensive magazine page devoted yesterday by the Norfolk Virginian-Pilot to him and his splendid ship the Coast Guard Cutter Onondaga, which has just completed her cruising season from the Norfolk station. Capt. Chiswell is well remembered in revenue cutter service circles here, being formerly attached to the Algonquin and having married a charming Wilmington young woman, a daughter of the late Dr. William J. H. Bellamy. The work of the Onondaga the past season has been notable and the Norfolk paper pays high tribute to Capt. Chiswell and his gallant men.

* * *

The silver tea by the Parish Guild of the Church of the Good Shepherd will be given Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock instead of Thursday evening as was previously announced. The entertainment will be given in the Parish hall, corner Sixth and Queen streets. An enjoyable musical programme has been arranged for the occasion including a quartette from St. John's Episcopal church, the mandolin club and a solo by Mrs. Longfellow with Miss Julia Post as accompanist. Mr. L. Jewell will give a clarinet solo with Miss Olivia Hewlett as accompanist There will be no charge for admission but a silver offering will be taken at the door.

* * *

AUTOMOBILE RIDE TO BE GIVEN BY EPWORTH LEAGUE

The automobile ride given by the "White" team of the Epworth League of Fifth Street Methodist church last Wednesday evening was such a success that by request another one will be given tonight. A large number of machines and several trucks have been secured and arrangements made to fill most of them. Those who wish to go on the ride can secure seats by phoning Mrs. R. S. Montgomery, Miss Mamie Brooks or Miss Lollie Matthews.

The machines will leave Fifth and Market streets at 8:30 o'clock and will go directly to Wrightsville Sound, where a stop will be made for a short "sound party." All who go are assured of a most enjoyable time. The trip will cost 25 cents a seat and as most of the machines have already been filled those expecting to go are asked to phone as early as possible today.

* * *

TENNIS TOURNAMENT REACHES THE FINALS

The tennis tournament which has been in progress on the courts at the Cape Fear Country Club for the past week has reached the final rounds.

The results of of the first round were as follows:

Miss Elise Kidder and Mr. Lewis defeated Miss Wright and Mr. Parsley.

Miss Almeria Stevenson and Mr. Grant defeated Mrs. Skelding and Mr. Kidder.

Miss Christine Stevenson and Mr. Hogue won by default.

Miss Frances Bailey and Mr. Randolph defeated Miss Charlotte O'Neill and Mr. Strange.

In the second round the results were as follows:

Miss Almeria Stevenson and Mr. Grant defeated Miss Elise Kidder and Mr. Lewis.

Miss Christine Stevenson and Mr. Grant defeated Miss Frances Bailey and Mr. Randolph.

The finals will be played during this week.

MOSTLY CONTEMPLATIVE

By T. W. CHAMBLISS.

It is hard to just stand and wait and yet in many instances the quiet waiting is the need. John Milton reminds us that "They also serve who stand and wait." Activity is worthwhile but unwarranted importance should not be attached to activity. There are quiet virtues, which are invaluable and sometimes inactivity has higher ministery than the hurry of the more spectacular life. In patience and waiting there comes the mastery of self. Often the battle is won by siege and endurance. Not infrequently the student makes a contribution to the wisdo mof the age because he has been content to wait until truth shall dawn, until the light of wisdom shall break upon his mind.

There are books that cannot be read quickly. There are many studies which will be profitable only as one makes no haste. Overzealous reformers have often tried to force a millenium when the time was not yet ripe. After weary waiting the world swung around at last to the "fulness of time" and God made His greatest revelation. Often the divine purpose in life is to be realized only after these periods of patient waiting, when God is preparing the life of its fullest power. John, the disciple, was meditative, quiet, unobstrusive, and is it wonderful that, in order that his life might reach the fullest he should be led away into the lonely isle of Patmos, where in the stillness o fpatient waiting he beheld the celestial beauty and heard the voices that ordinary ear was not permitted to hear? Sometimes the most difficult task of life is to be still, to be patient, to tarry till God shall come.

God has a way—a definite plan for every life. Life is not a combination of accidents, not the results of circumstances, the blind play of power, but through all things which we are, and which we have and with which we contend, there is the golden purpose, which if followed will lead us to a completed and beautiful character. Life, too frequently is made up of patches of divine direction and of human purpose. Today, we plan for ourselves and tomorrow we permit the divine mind to assume control and thus the variation of excellence and unworthiness is all the to clearly manfest. It must be a constant devotion to the purpose of God, or else life will lose its real significance.

It is useless to try to compare our lives to those of others and it is fatal often to try to judge our achievements by what others have wrought for the judgment or estimate of life which is final takes little account of spectacular or the things which are easily manifest. God judges life by its tendency, its purpose and that high sense of responsibility which is tireless until it reaches the best. Two disciples serve as examples—Peter and John—each had a great ministry before them and neither could have realized the other's career, but because both were directed by the hand of God, each fulfilled the highest.

God wants His own way with each of us. He has a way— a definite plan and it is comprehended in the first words spoken to Peter, and the same words became the last message to the same disciple—"Follow Me. God insists upon obedience in word and in deed. It is said that Francis I of Francis had a battle cry—"Let him that loves me, follow me," and it is the same battle cry today—"Let the man who loves God, follow him."

Everyone's life requires the utmost devotion to realize the high purpose which God has in its creation. We may help the brother; we lead him from the darkness in which he has lost his way and out into the bright light; we may encourage him in the night of his adversity; but it is highly important that we give earnest heed to our individual business—the business of our own life and thus make our lives glorious.

NORTH CAROLINA ACADEMY OF SCIENCE IN MEETING

Fourteenth Annual Session Held at Alumni Building at Wake Forest

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Wake Forest, May 1.—The fourteenth annual meeting of the North Carolina Academy of Science was opened yesterday afternoon at Wake Forest College in the alumni building with President J. J. Wolfe, of the Academy of Science, presiding. After a meeting of the executive committee in the afternoon at 2 o'clock and presentation of several papers the session adjourned to meet again at 8 o'clock in the evening.

The evening session in the Wingate Memorial hall brought forth a full attendance of all the members and a number of the students and citizens of Wake Forest.

Dr. Charles E. Brewer, dean of Wake Forest college, delivered an address of welcome to members of the Academy of Science and extended an invitation to the students all interested parties to all the meetings. President J. J. Wolfe, of the Academy of Science, then delivered the presidential address, having for his subject "The Status of the Theory of Descent." He was followed by Prof. John F. Lanneau, of Wake Forest College, who gave an interesting talk on the Cosmoid with a demonstration of it. The session was brought to a close with an address by A. H. Patterson, of "The Importance of Humidity in Health and the Arts."

JAPAN CONSIDERS MATTERS AS FAR TOWARDS SETTLED

Delayed Report From Tokio Says More Concessions to Be Made.

Tokio, Saturday, May 1 (Delayed in transmission).—It is generally believed in Tokio that negotiations between China and Japan have entered a distinctly hopeful stage, as a result of Japan's decision to make important concessions in its demands on China.

Japan, it is learned, has agreed to restore Kiao-Chow to China if China will accept the Japanese amended demands. Japan has abandoned the demand which relates to China police administration and that dealing with armaments is changed by leaving for future consideration whether a Japanese arsenal shall be established in China or whether munitions shall be purchased in Japan. The question of China granting to Japan the right to build railways in Southern China has been postponed pending discussions between Japan and the governments of other interested powers.

"A Peking dispatch under date of May 2, said that at the conference in Peking Saturday the Chinese government definitely has refused to accept some of the clauses embodied in what is known as group 5 of the Japanese demands. The conference terminated with neither the Japanese nor the Chinese asking for another meeting.

POTEAT TO FORT WORTH

President of N. C., University Will Lecture in Colleges in Texas

(Special Star Correspondence)

Wake Forest May 1.—President William Louis Poteat left this afternoon for Fort Worth Texas, where he will deliver a series of six lectures before the South Western Baptist Theological Seminary. The lectures will be delivered from Wednesday May 5th Friday 7th. After this engagement he leaves Fort Worth for Houston where he will attend a portion of The Southern Sociological Congress and the Southern Baptist Convention.

The general topic for all six of the lectures to be delivered by Doctor Poteat is Christianity and Culture. The lectures will maintain the thosis that Christianity originated in the midst of the best culture of its time, and when it has not been misconceived it has been the nourishing mother of the best culture ever since.

Doctor Poteat will stop off in Atlanta tomorrow and will address the Mens Bible Class of the First Baptist church in the morning, he goes directly from Atlanta to Fort Worth.

MIDDLE MAN NECESSARY TO NORTH CAROLINA

Norfolk Southern's Industrial Agent Thinks So—Immigrants Will Come.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Kinston, N. C., May 2.—The middle man can very well be dispensed with in some commercial lines, but in North Carolina development he is a very necessary person, according to B. E. Rice, the Norfolk Southern railroad's industrial agent. Mr. Rice says this is an excellent country. No man is more interested in the development of Eastern Carolina not in a pecuniary way than he. Being a Middle Westerner, he is not over-zealous by reason of youthful associations and the word "home."

Mr. Rice is a widely-traveled man, and declares that more is wasted here than is used in many sections, and that if the intensive methods of Ohio, Indiana, Pennsylvania and some of the other states in that region were applied here, the result would be startling. The trouble with Eastern Carolina, this expert says, is that the land is not ready for the immigrant. The immigrants, and of just the right class, are not lacking, and just because thousands of them come into the section every year, wander aimlessly around for a few days and go back to their Western homes is no reason why they are not "stickers."

There are not many people who have worked hard until they have arrived at an age to be independent and are then willing to settle on a "raw," ragged farm in a distant country and start all over again. They are too old to settle among strangers and begin life anew, not that the hospitality of these Eastern Carolina people isn't all right, the climate all right, etc., but they have prospered "back home" to the fullest possibility of their land and they decide to return and make the best of things on their neat, well-kept little farms.

Mr. Rice is delighted to see the individuals are draining and clearing and otherwise improving great tracts of the East Carolina waste land, to turn over in the coming years to those "we would have amongst us as neighbors and citizens." It is the development men, buying up the waste areas and converting them into splendid plantations and farms and then reselling, who are the biggest factors for progress in this great, essentially agricultural country—middle men welcome.

"The made-to-order farm is destined to become a popular institution," says Mr. Rice. The development men are beginning to get onto the idea of showing maps and plans to "prospects," asking, "Now, just where and how much and do you want?" and then building it to suit the purchaser. Particularly in the Belhaven and Pinetown sections are the middle Westerners, native-born immigrants, settling and liking the country and encouraging their friends back home to come.

PRESIDENT WILSON STOOD GOD-FATHER TO GRANDSON

Adds to His Duties by Promising to Safeguard His Religious Welfare.

Williamstown, Mass., May 2.—President Wilson became the god-father of his only grandson here today and added to his duties by promising to safeguard the religious welfare of the child, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Francis B. Sayre. The child was christened Francis Woodrow Sayre.

Only a small party, including the President, Mr. and Mrs. Francis B. Sayre, John Nevin Sayre, Mr. Sayre, Mr. Sayre's brother; Mrs. Robert B. Sayre, his mother, Miss Margaret Wilson, Miss Helen Woodrow Bones, Dr. Cary T. Grayson, President Harry A. Garfield and a few other friends witnessed the ceremony. Arthur Brooks, a negro employe, at the White House for several years, was present.

The President attended regular Sunday service at the Williams College chapel today and later visited President Garfield. He left in the afternoon for Washington.

AUSTRO-ITALIAN SITUATION

Ministers at Rome in Meeting With King—Austrian Reply is Expected

Rome, via Paris, May 2.—All the ministers met today with King Victor Emmanuel for the bi-weekly signing of decrees and to discuss the international stuation. Baron Sonnino, the foreign minister was the first to leave the conference, going from it to the foreign office to meet Prince Von Buelow, the German ambasador with whom he remained for 45 minutes.

It is asserted that Prince Von Buelow indicated to Baron Sonnino the lines of Austria's expected answer to Italy.

MRS. CARMEN ON TRIAL AGAIN

Will Face Jury This Morning for New Trial on Murder Charge

Minola, L. I., May 2.—Mrs. Florence Carmen will go on trial tomorrow for the second time on the charge that she killed Mrs. Louise Bailey last June in the office of Mrs. Carmen's husband Dr. Edwin Carmen in Freeport. The first trial resulted in a disagreement.

Celia Coleman, a negro maid, who was an important witness for the prosecution att he first trial is expected to be its chief support in the second. A detective left here today for Virginia to bring her here.

BOTH SIDES CLAIM THE ADVANTAGE IN MEXICO

Fighting Has Resumed With Villa Attacking Obregon's Position

Washington, May 2.—Both Mexican agencies here were claiming successes today in fighting South of Aguas Calientes where General Villa has begun a new offensive against General Obregon's Carranza army. All reports indicated severe skirmshes preliminary to the expected batle for supremacy in Central Mexico.

The Carranza agency had a Vera Cruz dispatch announcing that Obregon entered Leon yesterday and had resumed his march northward, which Gonzales had occupied the suburbs of Monterey and the Zapata forces had been driven back to their base within 20 miles of Mexico City.

Late tonight however, the Villa agency received a dispatch from Villa stating that in the fighting yesterday Obregon's forces were driven back to Hacienda De Romita, South of Leon.

"The enemy has lost in these last fights more than 800 dead and many wounded eight machine guns and much war material," the Villa message adds.

"In the burning of a storagehouse near Trinidad, many Carranistas perished, among them, it is reported General Francisco Murguia. "We are receiving ammunition in large quantities every day".

HUERTA AGENT ON BORDER

Former Private Secretary of Dictator Now Goes to the West.

San Antonio, Texas, May 2.—Jesus Delgardo, private secretary to General Victoriano Huerta, who arrived in San Antonio yesterday to confer with former Huerta adherents, left today for the West. General Ignacio Bravo and General Eduardo Cauz left for New York tonight for a conference with Huerta. Cauz formerly was governor of Vera Cruz and Braco was in command of the Mexico City garrison during the regime of Huerta as provisional president. hTere is no disputing the fact that General Huerta has thousands of friends who believe that he can bring about peace with less bloodshed and less suffering and more uniting of Mexicans than any other man," Presara said. He may go to Mexico and then he may not, but certainly no effort is being made to organize a revolution in America.

STORM SWEEPS MISSOURI.

One Person Known to Have Been Killed and Great Amount of Damage.

St. Louis, May 2. — One person is known to have been killed and thousands of dollars damage was done to crops by a storm which swept Missouri today.

In St. Louis the streets were flooded in places to the depth of several feet.

California, Missouri, reported that hail tore holes in roofs and the sides of houses. At Tipton hail stones were found which measured 8 1-2 inches in diameter and weighed half a pound.

Avezzano, Italy (via Paris), May 2.—Since the last great earthquake, shocks have continued with more or less frequently. This morning vibrations were so great that they caused alarm among the whole population who are camping in the fields owing to the fact that almost the entire town had been levelled.

The shocks today were strong enough to cause some of the old walls to collapse.

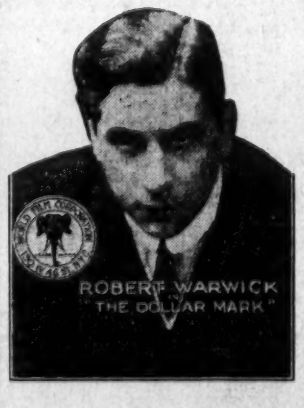
They tell a story of a man in a great city who forgot his own name. He put an ad. in the paper. Within a few hours he was quizzed by so many curious people that he put an ad. in a later edition stating that he wanted to *stay lost.*

Our classified ads. do *everything* — find the lost, buy and sell, bargain and exchange, employ and secure employment.

Use them.

World Film Corporation

PRESENTS



ROBERT WARWICK

—and—

BARBARA TENNANT

—in—

"The Dollar Mark"

A WM. A. BRADY PRODUCTION

George Broadhurst's Great 1914 Broadway Stage Success, in Five Acts——A Big Story of Modern Capital and Its Domineering Ways, Brimful of the Spirit of the Times, and Tender Romance.

SHOWS START
1, 2:30, 4, 5:30, 7, 8:25 and 9:50.

FIRST TIME EVER PRESENTED FOR FIVE CENTS!

BIJOU

WOMAN IN BAD CONDITION

Restored To Health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Montpelier, Vt. — "We have great faith in your remedies. I was very irregular and was tired and sleepy all the time, would have cold chills, and my hands and feet would bloat. My stomach bothered me, I had pain in my side and a bad headache most of the time. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done me lots of good and I now feel fine. I am regular, my stomach is better and my pains have all left me. You can use my name if you like. I am proud of what your remedies have done for me." — Mrs. MARY GAUTHIER, 21 Ridge St., Montpelier, Vt.

An Honest Dependable Medicine

It must be admitted by every fair-minded, intelligent person, that a medicine could not live and grow in popularity for nearly forty years, and to-day hold a record for thousands upon thousands of actual cures, as has Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, without possessing great virtue and actual worth. Such medicines must be looked upon and termed both standard and dependable by every thinking person.

If you have the slightest doubt that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will help you, write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass., for advice. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman, and held in strict confidence.

PHOTO ENGRAVING

Cuts for All Classes —of— Printing.
Sketches for Designs Submitted on Request
Prompt Service
Right Prices.
W. L. MOORE,
Record Building,
COLUMBIA, S. C.
ap14-tf

TAX LISTING

The Tax Listers for Wilmington Township will be at the Court House (basement) each day during the month of May (Sundays excepted), from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., to receive the Tax Lists for the State, County and City. Early attention to this duty will avoid trouble to both the Tax Payer and the Tax Listers.

H. K. NASH,
WALTER RUTLAND,
B. F. KING,
Tax Listers.

DR. W. C. MEBANE

Rooms 314 and 315 Murchison Bank Building,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Practice limited to Genito-Urinary, Rectal and Venereal Diseases.
Office hours: 10 a. m. to 2 p. m. and 7 to 8 p. m.

NOTICE OF TRUSTEE'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of and pursuant to a decree of the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of North Carolina, sitting in Bankruptcy, in a cause therein pending, entitled "In the Matter of G. Henry Haar, Bankrupt, in Bankruptcy," the undersigned duly elected Trustee in Bankruptcy of the estate of said G. Henry Haar, Bankrupt, will, on Monday, the 24th day of May, 1915, at 12 o'clock M., at the Court House door in New Hanover County, offer nad expose to sale for cash, to the highest bidder, the following real estate situated in the City of Wilmington and bounded and described as follows:

FIRST TRACT.

Beginning at a point in the Northern line of Pender Avenue, 82 ft. 6 in. East from the Northeast intersection of Pender Avenue and 20th Street, and running thence North parallel to 20th street 113 ft. to an alley; thence East parallel to Pender Avenue 49 ft. 6 in.; thence South parallel to 20th street 113 ft. to the Northern line of Pender Avenue; thence West along Pender Avenue 49 ft. 6 in. to the beginning. Being all of Lot 9, and East half of Lot 10, in Block 21, according to the map of Carolina Place, which map is recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of New Hanover County, in Book 48, at page 180.

SECOND TRACT.

Beginning at a point in the Northern line of Princess Street 99 ft. East from the Northeast intersection of 16th and Princess streets, and running thence North parallel to 16th street 165 ft. to a ten-foot alley; thence East, parallel to Princess street 33 ft.; thence South parallel to 16th Street 165 ft. to the Northern line of Princess street; thence West along Princess street 33 ft. to the beginning. Being part of Lots 3, 4 and 5, in Block 481, according to the official plan of Wilmington.

This sale is made subject to confirmation by the Court.

FRANK HERBST,
Trustee.

Dated April 19th, 1915.
Robert Ruark,
Attorney for Trustee.
ap21,27;my3,10.

J.F.LEITNER
ARCHITECT
27, 28, 29 Carroll Building.

$25.00

Making that weekly? You will probably make more, if you live and retain your health. But, after all, what will it be worth to you unless you keep a part of it in a Savings Account? If you live, the time will come when you can make nothing—your working day will be over. Are you providing for that time now? In your old age, will you live on your income or your friends?

"A willful penuriousness is better than a wasteful extravagance. Simonides, being reproached with parsimony, said he would rather enrich his enemies after his death than borrow of his friends in his lifetime."

$1.00 STARTS AN ACCOUNT. WHY NOT TODAY?

HOME SAVINGS BANK

Cor. Front and Chestnut Sts. Home Bank Building.

SUGAR 6cts. LB.

Star Hams	17½c	Catawba Butter	35c
D. H. Tomatoes, 3 for	25c	Irish Potatoes	25c
Compound Lard	10c	Pure Lard	14c
Ivory Soap	4c	Octagon Soap	4c
Prunes	10c	Prunes	14c
Cheese	23c	Peaches	10c

ALL PRICES CUT.

HOLMES GROCERY 'Phone 41. 18 S. Front St

FOR SALE

One 7-Passenger Six-Cylinder 54 H. P. Hudson Automobile, Electric Lights, Electric Starter, Speedometer, Clock, Oil and Gas Pressure Guage, Slip Covers. Car in A-1 Shape. Two Extra Non-Skid Tires for Same, never used. Will sell on easy terms to quick buyer.

CAPE FEAR OIL CO.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
'PHONE 873.

Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pens

FOR GOOD SELECTIONS, VISIT

Northam's Book and Stationery Store

'PHONE 651 —— WILMINGTON, N. C. —— 101 PRINCESS ST.

The Season is Here For

LAWN MOWERS
SCREEN DOORS
WINDOW SCREENS
GALVANIZED AND BLACK SCREEN WIRE CLOTH
GARDEN HOSE
HOSE REELS
REFRIGERATORS

A FULL STOCK OF ABOVE

W. E. SPRINGER & CO.

DISTRICT AGENTS.

Purcell Building. Wilmington, N. C.

VISIT THE ISLE OF PALMS AT J. M. SOLKY & CO.

No. 9 NORTH FRONT STREET

And Let Us Show You Through the Line of Genuine PALM BEACH SUITS

in all colors, consisting of Plains, Grays, Blues and Stripes from $7.50 a suit and upwards.

We have just received a shipment of a hundred dozen of Gentlemen's Fine Imported Linen Handkerchiefs, worth 25c and 35c a piece. We will sell at three for 50c. Great values.

J. M. SOLKY & CO.

——'PHONE 617.——

THE ORTON

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Our friends from the neighboring towns can now get a room without meals at THE ORTON, for $1.00 per day.

This Hotel is a convenient stopping place for shoppers, while in the city.

C. E. HOOPER,
Manager.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

STEADY FORWARD MOVEMENT

Henry Clews Says That Promises of General Business Improvement Become More Pronounced.

(Special to the Star.)

New York, May 1,—Promises of general business improvement become more and more definite each day. Thus far, progress in this direction has been much too slow to satisfy tre impatient; nevertheless there has been a steady forward movement, which cannot be overlooked, and the turn for the better has really come. This is clearly expressed in the new spirit of confidence begotten by a reaction against political radicalism, by the more reasonable public attitude toward business, by the establishment of the Federal reserve banking system, by the adjustment of our finances to a war basis and by the unquestioned stimulus of big war contracts.

As usual, the spirit of confidence first manifested itself in the West, where the bulk of our $10,000,000,000 of agricultural wealth and a large portion of our $2,000,000,000,000 mineral wealth is annually produced. This vast section of our country possesses in the soil an unfailing source of proserity every year and this season that prospect is greatly enhanced by the certainty of securing good prices for all food and mineral products. Western bankers, though still wisely clinging to a large degree of caution, are daily becoming more and more candid in their expressions of optimism, and advices all the way from the Pacific Coast to the Alleghanies are almost uniformly hopeful. So, too, are the reports of travellers returning from the California expositions, impressed with the magnificent resources of their own country. Not the least of benefits to the United States from the war will be the spread of such knowledge among our own people. American travellers and American investors will become better acquainted with their own country, and for some time to come will distribute their spare funds at home instead of abroad; thus affording another new stimulus to home industrywhich cannot be indefinitely held back. For the first time in many months bank clearings are showing an increase. Last week the gain at all cities was nearly 5 per cent. Railroad earnings are also exhibiting better results, several systems having shown encouraging gains in recent reports. Should trade manifest the expected improvement, a decided gain in net earnings will develop as a result of the better rates now obtained.

Perhaps one of the most significant developments is the slow but sure improvement in the steel trade. This at first began as the result of heavy war contracts. A healthier feature, however, is the symptom of revival in the demand for railroad material. It is known that the railroads have been making careful inquiries with a view to placing important equipment orders. The Pennsylvania road has already taken the initiative. This is a natural, healthy and much more satisfactory development than the demand for war materials, although the latter are vastly more profitable, and have run into several hundred millions. In consequence of these changes, there has been a much better demand for pig iron, and sales of over 100,000 tons have been reported in the last few days in the Pittsburg district. It would be erroneous to create the impression that prosperity has arrived in the steel industry; nevertheless, the point of extreme depression has been passed and there are the best of reasons for anticipating a steady recovery, the tendency being in the right direction. In the cotton goods trade signs of improvement are also visible, and manufacturers are securing better prices, owing partly to the rise in cotton and partly to an actual increase in demand. The cotton situation is still perplexing, the South feeling severely the restriction upon exports imposed by the war. The outlook is for a material reduction in acreage, although the incompletehess of planting prevents any accurate estimate at this time.

Our foreign trade continues active, the heavy orders for munitions of war tending to offset the declines in breadstuffs and cotton which are usual at this season of the year. There has been some recovery in imports, the result being that the excess in exports at this time is running less pronounced than several weeks ago. It is quite easy to attach too much importance to our foreign trade, although it is a very vital factor in regulating prices and providing a market for our surplus products. Let us remember our imports and exports aggregate about $4,000,000,000,000 annually, compared with $12,000,000,000 of agricultural and mineral products and $3,000,000,000 in railroad earnings. A due sense of proportion is essential in reaching intelligent conclusions. Securities have been returned more freely this week, particularly from London, and this will tend to restrain imports of gold. So, too, will the diminished expenditures of tourists abroad which are always a factor of importance at this coming season.

The monetary situation in New York is satisfactory. Rates are relatively easy and the situation is such as to stimulate inflation rather than contraction of security values. One good feature of the market has been the widening activity of bonds and the steady advance in prices, in which the New York Central debentures proved a conspicuous example. The rapidity with which the $40,000,000 short term Baltimore and Ohio notes were taken shows the healthy absorbing power of the market. Security values have now had a very considerable rise, especially in the so-called war group. Railroad shares have also had a very fair advance, and the stocks sent back from London were readily absorbed, showing a better buying capacity here than was supposed. Indications point to an active but irregular market. It is hardly prudent to discount embryonic prosperity too rapidly; especially in view of the uncertainties of war.

HENRY CLEWS.

SAVANNAH NAVAL STORES.

Savannah, May 1. — Turpentine, firm, 45¾; sales, 252; receipts, 421; shipments, 531; stocks, 24,161.

Rosin—Firm. Sales, none; receipts, 1,245; shipments, 2,951; stocks, 75,568. Quote: B, 3.30; D, 3.40; E, 3.45; F, 3.55; G, 3.65; H and I, 3.75; K, 3.85@3.95; M, 4.20@4.45; N, 5.15; W G, 5.65@5.70; W W, 5.80.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF COTTON

Moderate Decline Under Selling—Strictly a Weather Market—Watch Liverpool This Week

New Orleans May .—Cotton last week fell off for a moderate decline under selling which appeared to be about evenly divided between the two accounts. Selling pressure was not heavy, however. Longs liquidated moderately under the growing conviction of only a moderate decrease in acreage, while bears were cautious short sellers on the acreage and what they considered to be favorable weather conditions. At the lowest prices were 21 to 31 points under the last quotations of last week. The close was at a net loss of 9 to 31 points.

It was mainly a weather market. The sustaining influences were the reports from Texas, showing much crop damage in the overflowed sections and continued complaint of drough in the Central and Eastern portions of the belt. On the whole the trade considered the conditions over the belt to be more favorable than otherwise, since the downward tend of prices.

This week war news may be of more or less influence and the trade may watch Liverpool closely because of what appears to be growing pessimism in that market, but neither side will be able to get very far away from crop and weather conditions in the South.

MARINE.

Arrived.

Str. Hartington (Br.), 2,500 tons, Duff, ports in Chile, Heide & Co.

Str. Navahoe, Carey, New York, C. J. Becker, agent.

MARINE DIRECTORY.

List of Vessels in Port at Wilmington, North Carolina.

Steamers.

Str. Hartington (Br.), 2,500 tons, Duff, Heide & Co.

Str. Charlton Hall (Amer., recently Br.), 2,999 tons, Wynne, Heidge & Co.

Str. Nicaria (Ger.), 3,289 tons, Hollasch, Heide & Co.

Str. Kiel (Ger.), 2,872 tons, Linke, at Southport, Heide & Co.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

(Quoted by W. J. Meredith, May 1.)

CORN—$2.10 per sack.

PEAS—Black eyed peas, $2.75 per bu.; cow peas, market not open.

POTATOES — Irish potatoes, 80@85c. per bu. Sweet potatoes, yams, $1.00 per bu. Good demand.

BEEF—Native dressed, 7@9c.; good sales.

PORK—Small, 10c. per lb.

SHEEP—Out of season.

WOOL—Burry, 14 to 15c.; black wool, 16 to 17c.; first-class white wool, 20c.; free, 20@21c. per lb.

HIDES—Green salt, 13c.; dry flints, 17c. per lb.; good demand.

NORTH CAROLINA BACON — Old hams, 18@19c.; sides and shoulders, 15c. lb. Good demand.

BEESWAX—Firm, 25c. per lb.; dull.

POULTRY — Chickens, grown, 40@45c. Spring, 20@30c. per head; good demand. Turkeys, out of season.

EGGS—15@17c. per doz.; very dull.

PETERSBURG PEANUT MARKET

(Reported by Rogers, Plummer & Co. Inc.)

Petersburg, Va., April 26, 1915.

Spanish, farmers stock—Market weaker. Holders asking $1; cleaners bidding 90c.

Virginias, farmers stock—Market steady. Fancy jumbo 3 3-4c per pound; fancy handpicked, 3 1-2c per pound; extra prime, 3 1-2c per pound; shelling stock, 2 1-4 to 2 3-4c per pound.

PRESIDENT FAIRFAX HARRISON TO SPEAK AT ELON COLLEGE

At Commencement and 25th Anniversary of Founding of College.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Elon College, N. C., May 2.—The approaching commencement rounds out the first quarter-century of Elon history. The college was chartered March 11, 1889, and opened its doors September 2, 1890. The faculty contained several members that year and 105 students were enrolled. The equipment consisted of the administration building and the east dormitory. Today the faculty numbers 24, the student body 402, and the equipment is valued at 300,000 and consists of seven buildings. The alumni and "Old Guards" are scattered in every State of the Union and practically every foreign country.

The commencement exercises begin Saturday afternoon, May 22, with class day exercises. That evening society representatives will contest for the representative's medal.

On Sunday morning Dr. Frank G. Coffin, Albany, N. Y., president of the American Christian convention, will preach the baccalaureate sermon. This is his first visit south o fthe Mason and Dixon line. That evening President Harper will give his parting official message to the class of 1915. His subject is to be "Aspiration and Life."

On Monday the board of trustees will meet, society reunions will be held, and at night the annual concert occurs.

Tuesday will be illustrious besides being the occasion of the graduating exercises of the class and of the alumni address by Rev. A. W. Andes, Harrisonburg, Va., as well as the alumni rally and the art exhibit, particularly because a ne wtype of orator for the literary address will be heard, in the person of President Fairfax Harrison, of the Southern railway.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received by Walker Taylor, Chairman; M. W. Divine, D. C. Love, Water Works Committee of Oakdale Cemetery Co., until noon May 15th, when they will be opened and publicly read, for the construction of a water system composed of approximate 2,200 feet 4-inch pipe; 2,000 feet 2 to 3-inch pipe; 13,800 feet ¾-inch pipe, together with 220 garden hydrants, necessary valves, valve boxes, crosses, tees, etc.

Plans may be seen and specifications secured at the office of J. L. Becton, Engineer, Wilmington, N. C.

Each proposal must be accompanied with a certified check in the sum of 5 per cent. of the total bid price.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

J. L. BECTON, Engineer.

may 1-3t. Odd Fellows' Bldg.

SPECULATION IS REVIVED

Investment Conditions Improving as Demonstrated by Trend of Stock Market During Last Week.

New York, May 2.—Speculative tendencies in stocks revived during the week but with less prudence and restraint towards the end of that peincitement but to this influence was added the conclusive evidence of the improved investment conditions.

The most striking example was the consummation of New York Central's sale of 100,000,000 of debenture bonds, the largest issue of corporate securities ever placed in the United States. Quick sale of Baltimore and Ohio's $40,000,000 of 4 1-2 per cent. notes proved the abundant resources of the money market.

Announcement of several long deferred railroad re-organization plans was taken as additional evidence of the increased facilities of capital. Bond market revival—the April turn over was the largest for any month since December of 1909—is one of the most significant expressions of financial confidence yet manifested.

Free offerings from abroad of bonds and stocks were readily taken here. These and further exports of gold made little impression on depressed foreign exchange rates. Active negotiations contiued for all kinds of war materials left no room for difficulty in explaining these conditions.

Steel Trade reports were hopeful and confident in the main. The excellent wheat crop prospect was marred by deficient moisture for the East.

HOW ELECTRICITY PRODUCED

Changing the Energy of Coal in a Modern Turbine Power House is Fully Explained.

Electricity is as old as the world but it has been in general use only a matter of 25 years. And it is only within the past 10 or 15 years that electricity has been put to work for mankind wherever a wheel is to be turned or light is wanted.

Edison's first electric generators of the early '80s were very small and crude machines as compared with the monsters of today. They produced only about 100 horse power of electrical energy and a single turbo-generator of today will produce 50,000 horse power of energy. These early generators, which represent the first stage of design, are driven by means of belts from a reciprocating engine. These machines, at that time considered very large, are now so small that even if efficient they could not be economically operated. The second stage in the development of generating apparatus eliminated the belt drives and had the generator built directly on the engine shaft. This gave a much more compact machine, could easily be built in much larger sizes, was easier to operate and more efficient. The third stage was the substitution of a turbine direct connected to the generator in place of the reciprocating engine. This made a much smaller machine, more easily operated and more efficient. The fourth stage, or present-day apparatus, is a much improved turbine and generator which would take advantage of the higher steam pressures and superheat, and high vacuums that can be commercially obtained at this time. The original machines mentioned above would require about 45 lbs., of steam per kilowatt hour to operate the station, whereas, with turbines of the latest type, a station can be operated on from 15 to 16 lb. of steam per kilowatt hour.

Electricity for commercial purposes is generated in two general kinds, direct current and alternating current. With the direct current, the current of the electricity is always flowing in the same direction. With the alternating current, the direction is alternated first going one way and then the other. In the usual lighting service these alternations take place 7,200 times per minute.

The fundamental principle of the generation of electricity is the same in either alternating or direct current. If we take a close circuit of any conducting material, such as copper wire, and pass one side of this circuit through a magnetic field; that is, the zone of influence of a magnet, as the wire enters the magnetic field, there is a current of electricity sent up in one direction. As it leaves the magnetic field the current of electricity is sent up in the opposite direction. This gives the alternating current. To get direct current it is necessary to put mechanical features in the circuit, which will for each alternation reverse the flow of the current, which in turn produces a flow in one direction beyond this mechanical apparatus.

In the first stages of the development of the generation of electricity, practically all current was generated as direct current. This was due to the fact that the early experiments in electricity were made with battery currents, which were direct current, and the characteristics and behavior were very much better understood than of the alternating current. Alternating current has many advantages over direct current for commercial purposes, the most important of which is the fact that the voltage, or the pressure, of the electricity may be very easily changed, whereas this is not practical with direct current. Electricity, like any other commodity, can be readily transported, but as with any other commodity, the smaller the quantity to be transported, the less the cost of transportation. Therefore, if we take a small quantity of electricity at high voltage it can be transported (over copper wires) much cheaper than the same amount of energy represented by electricity at low voltage and large quantity. There are also other mechanical and electrical details in the transmission of electricity which are very advantageous to the use of alternating current.

As the principles of alternating current were better understood and machines were developed which could handle it, practically all commercial business has been gradually changed from d-c. to a-c., and today all large generating stations are generating alternating current even though a large proportion of their output is finally used as direct current. This is the case for example with street railways, which are nearly all operated with direct current, but the main power station develops alternating current which in turn is transmitted to suitable locations along the line of the railway where it is transformed into direct current for the operation of the cars themselves.

In the modern power house coal is brought to the plant either by rail or boat, from which source it is handled by automatic machinery and deposited in a large bunker above the boilers, from which it flows by gravity to the stoker hoppers. The stoker mechanically feeds the coal to the fires and then deposits the ashes in a suitable bin from which they are taken by cars or other conveyors to the ash dump. During the entire progress of the coal from the cars or boats until the ashes are placed on the dump the material is not handled by hand at all. We might say that the coal is hardly ever seen by the operating man.

The boilers as now used are built for steam pressures of from 200 to 225 lb. per square inch. They are also supplied with superheaters which increase the temperature of the steam as it leaves the boilers from 100 to 200 degrees making the total temperature of the steam from 500 to 600 degrees.

After the hot gases from the fire have passed through the boiler, before they are sent to the stacks, they are passed through an economizer, which is a series of tubes, through which the water to be fed to the boilers is passed. This economizer extracts a considerable portion of the heat still left in the gases, transferring it to the feed water, so that the water as fed to the boilers is very hot. Before the feed water goes to the economizer it is passed through a feed water heater, which is usually a large cast iron vessel, where it is mixed with exhaust steam from the various auxiliary apparatus around the plant, which heats it up to practically the temperature of the exhaust steam, or 212 degrees. The economizer further raises this temperature from 40 to 80 degrees, making the temperature of the water as it enters the boiler 250 to 290 degrees.

From the boiler the steam is conveyed by means of pipes to the turbine. The turbine is a heat engine, that is, its power is derived from the heat which it extracts from the steam as supplied. The steam after passing through the turbine is discharged into the condenser, which is a large number of small tubes through which is circulated cold water. The steam as it comes in contact with these cold tubes is condensed to water which is removed from the condenser by a suitable pump. Such air and non-condensable vapors as come over with the steam are taken out of the condenser by means of a vacuum pump. The object of the condenser as applied to the turbine is to reduce the final temperature of steam, which makes it possible to utilize more of the heat in the steam; therefore allowing the turbine to develop more power from a given quantity of steam. With the condenser apparatus now available, with reasonably cold water that is, say 65 degrees, it is possible to maintain on a turbine a vacuum of 29 in. of mercury. The absolutely perfect vacuum at sea level would correspond to 30 in. of mercury. As stated above, the turbine is a heat engine. If it was used without the condenser the heat available for power would be the heat in the steam as it entered the turbine less the heat in the steam as it left the turbine. If the machine was exhausting to the atmosphere the temperature of the steam would be approximately 212 degrees, whereas with a vacuum of 29 in. the temperature of the steam as it leaves the turbine would be about 70 degrees. It will be quite evident, therefore, that there is a large amount of heat which may be utilized in the turbine if the condenser is used which would not be available without this apparatus.

Direct connected to the turbine shaft is the shaft of the electric generator. The current as generated is transmitted by means of copper wires through suitable switches for disconnecting the generator from the busbars. The busbars serve the purpose of collecting all the electricity generated by the various machines in one place, from which it can be distributed as desired. If the electricity is to be used near the station it is usually distributed at the voltage at which it is generated, the various circuits being connected to the busbars by means of suitable switches. If the current is to be sent any considerable distance the voltage is usually raised by means of transformers and the current transmitted at the higher voltage. This is done in order to save in the quantity of current to be transmitted. The longer the distance and the greater quantity of current to be carried, the higher voltage that would be used. As it is impracticable to use the higher voltage in commercial service directly in machines, due to the difficulty of insulating high voltage, and also to the danger of persons working with it, it is necessary to again change the voltage at or near the point where the current is to be utilized. This is done by another set of transformers which works in the reverse of the original set by receiving the high voltage and delivering a low voltage.

In cases where it is necessary to have direct current, the alternating current is transformed by means of rotary converters or motor-generator sets to direct current. The general principle of either of these apparatus is that the alternating current acts as a prime mover for another generator which generates direct current.

THE WEATHER.

United States Department of Agriculture—Weather Bureau.

May 3, 1915.

Meteorological data for the 24 hours ending at 8 P. M. yesterday:

Temperature at 8 A. M., 63 degrees; at 8 P. M., 68 degrees; maximum, 82 degrees; minimum, 57 degrees; mean, 70 degrees.

Rainfall for the day, .00; rainfall for the month, to date, .00 inch.

Stage of water in Cape Fear river at Fayetteville, at 8 A. M., yesterday, 5.2 feet.

THE WEATHER.

For North Carolina—Thunder showers Monday, except fair near the coast; Tuesday, showers.

The Port Calendar, May 3, 1915.

Sun rises.....5:21 A. M.
Sun sets .....6:57 P. M.
Day's length.....13 hrs. 36 min.

THE TIDES.

	High water.		Low water.	
	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
Wilmington	1:42	12:56	8:12	8:18
Southport	10:54	11:28	5:05	5:08
Masonboro Inl	10:43	11:17	4:45	4:48

WEATHER BUREAU REPORTS.

May 2, 1915.

STATIONS:	Temperature: Weather at 8 P. M.	Highest today.	Lowest Last night.	Precipitation at 8 P. M.
Abilene	clear	82	—	.0
Asheville	clear	82	48	.12
Atlanta	clear	88	66	.0
Augusta	cldy	90	68	.0
Birmingh	clear	88	66	.0
Boston	cldy	52	—	.0
Charleston	pt cldy	80	66	.0
Charlotte	rain	84	58	.0
Chicago	cldy	50	—	.16
Galveston	cldy	78	72	.0
Jacksonv.	clear	92	68	.0
Memphis	rain	86	—	.0
Mobile	pt cldy	80	68	.0
New Orl.	clear	86	70	.0
New York	cldy	62	—	.0
Palestine	cldy	80	—	.0
Raleigh	cldy	80	56	.0
Savannah	cldy	82	68	.12
Shreveport	cldy	84	—	.0
St. Louis	cldy	80	—	.34
Washington	cldy	68	—	.0

100-100 Barrels Lake Split Fish

These are new fish on our market, have almost no bones in them, and are very nice table fish.

Also have a full stock of Groceries, Nails, Hoop Iron and other goods

Please get our prices, before buying elsewhere.

D. L. Gore Co.

WHOLESALE GROCERS
Wilmington, N. C.

Atlantic Coast Line

"The Standard Railroad of the South"

Bulletin of Special Round Trip Fares.

—from—

WILMINGTON

WASHINGTON, D. C. $12.55
On sale May 9, 10 and 11, limited returning May 23rd.

HOUSTON, TEX $41.25
On sale May 6th to 11th, inclusive, limited, returning May 31st.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA $24.50
On sale May 13, 15 and 16, limited returning May 23rd.

NORFOLK, VA., PORTSMOUTH, VA., NEWPORT NEWS, VA. $9.85
On sale May 17, 18, 19, limited returning June 2nd.

RICHMOND, VA. $5.50
On sale May 29th to June 2nd, inclusive, limited returning June 10th. Stopovers at any point. Limit extended on tickets until Midnight, June 30th, upon payment of fifty cents.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA $24.50
On sale June 7, 8 and 9, limited returning June 17th.

BLACK MOUNTAIN, N. C., RIDGECREST, N. C. $9.80
On sale June 3, 4, 14, 15, 24 and 25; July 1, 2, 6, 7, 15, 16, 22, 23 and 29; August 2, 3, 10, 16 and 24; limited to midnight of seventeenth day following, but not including date of sale, prior to which time return trip must be completed.

NASHVILLE, TENN. $20.15
On sale June 15, 16, 17, 18, 21, 26; July 22, 23 and 26; limited to midnight of fifteenth day following, but not including date of sale, prior to which time return trip must be completed.

KNOXVILLE, TENN $15.60
On sale June 20, 21, 22, 26, 27; July 2, 3, 10 and 17; limited returning midnight of fifteenth day, but not including date of sale.

For schedules, reservations and any further information, call 'phone 160, or apply to C. M. ACKER, Ticket Agent of the

ATLANTIC COAST LINE

W. J. CRAIG, Pass. Traf. Mgr. T. C. WHITE, Gen. Pass. Agt.

TO CHICAGO
ON THE CAROLINA SPECIAL
THROUGH SLEEPING CAR DAILY
VIA
SOUTHERN RAILWAY
Premier Carrier of the South
QUEEN AND CRESCENT ROUTE AND BIG FOUR ROUTE

Southern Railway is now operating through sleeping cars daily on the Carolina Special between Charleston, S. C., and Chicago, Ill., affording excellent connections from and for Eastern North Carolina Points, Goldsboro, Raleigh, Durham, Greensboro and intermediate points, through ASHEVILLE AND THE LAND OF THE SKY.

For Pullman sleeping car reservations, schedules and detailed information, ask any Southern Railway Agent, or write,

O. F. YORK,
Traveling Passenger Agent.
Raleigh, N. C.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY

The Progressive Railway of the South

Bulletin of Special Round Trip Rates, in Effect From Wilmington.

NASHVILLE, TENN $20.15
On sale June 15, 16, 17, 18, 21, 26; July 22, 23 and 26th. Limited returning fifteen days.

NORFOLK, VA. $9.85

PORTSMOUTH, VA. $9.85

NEWPORT NEWS, VA. $9.85
On sale May 17, 18, 19. Limited returning Midnight, June 2nd.

BLACK MOUNTAIN, N. C. $9.80

RIDGECREST, N. C. $9.80
On sale June 3, 4, 14, 15, 24, and 25th, July 1, 2, 6, 7, 15, 16, 22, 23, and 29, August 2, 3, 10, 16, and 24; Limited returning Midnight seventeen days after date of sale.

KNOXVILLE, TENN. $15.60
On sale June 20, 21, 22, 26, 27, July 2, 3, 10, and 17. Limited returning Midnight fifteen days from date of sale.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA. $24.50
On sale May 13, 15, 16. Limited returning Midnight, May 23rd.

HOUSTON, TEXAS $41.25
On sale May 6 to 11th, limited returning midnight, May 31st.

RICHMOND, VA. $5.50
On sale May 29 to June 2nd, limited returning Midnight, June 10th; STOPOVERS at any point. Limit extended on tickets until Midnight, June 30th, upon payment of fifty cents.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA. $24.50
On sale June 7, 8 and 9th; limited returning, midnight, June 17th.

For tickets, Pullman reservations, or any information, call 'phone 178, or apply to Agent.

H. E. PLEASANTS,
T. P. A., Wilmington, N. C
JOHN T. WEST,
D. P. A., Raleigh, N. C.

SUBURBAN SCHEDULE

IN EFFECT MAY 1st, 1915.

Winter Park, Wrightsville, Wrighesville Beach and Intermediate Points.

EAST BOUND: Leave Front and Princess for Winter Park	Leave Front and Princess for Wrightsville	Leave Front and Princess for Beach	WEST BOUND: Leave Winter Park for Wilmington	Leave Wrightsville for Wilmington	Leave Beach for Wilmington
			a 6.26 a.m.	a 6.15 a.m.	
a 6.30 a.m.	a 6.30 p.m.	a 6.30 a.m.	a 7.31 "	a 7.20 "	
			b 7.56 "	b 7.45 "	b 7.35 a.m.
6.50 "	6.50 "	b 6.55 "	a 8.01 "	a 7.50 "	a 7.40 "
a 8.00 "	a 8.00 "		a 8.41 "	a 8.30 "	
8.30 "	8.30 "	8.30 "	9.36 "	9.25 "	9.15 "
			b10.31 "	b10.20 "	
10.00 "	10.00 "	10.00 "	11.06 "	10.55 "	10.45 "
11.30 "	11.30 "	11.30 "	12.36 p.m.	12.25 p.m.	12.15 p.m.
1.10 p.m.	1.10 p.m.	1.10 p.m.	2.01 "	1.50 "	e 1.45 "
2.00 "	2.00 "	2.00 "	3.06 "	2.55 "	2.45 "
2.30 "	2.30 "	2.30 "	3.36 "	3.25 "	3.15 "
3.00 "	3.00 "	3.00 "	4.06 "	3.55 "	3.45 "
3.30 "	3.30 "	3.30 "	4.36 "	4.25 "	4.15 "
4.00 "	4.00 "	4.00 "	5.06 "	4.55 "	4.45 "
4.30 "	4.30 "	4.30 "	5.36 "	5.25 "	5.15 "
5.00 "	5.00 "	5.00 "	6.06 "	5.55 "	5.45 "
5.30 "	5.30 "	5.30 "	6.46 "	6.35 "	6.25 "
6.10 "	6.10 "	6.10 "			
6:40 "	6.40 "		7.33 "	7.22 "	7.10 "
7.15 "	7.15 "	7.15 "	8.16 "	8.05 "	7.55 "
8.15 "	8.15 "		8.56 "	8.45 "	
9.15 "	9.15 "	9.15 "	10.21 "	10.10 "	10.00 "
10.15 "	10.15 "		10.56 "	10.45 "	
11.15 "	11.15 "	11.15 "	12.21 "	12.10 "	12.00 "

a—Daily, except Sunday.
b—Sundays only.
e—Leaves from Station 3.

FREIGHT SCHEDULE

(Daily, except Sundays.)

Leave 9th and Orange streets 9.30 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.
Freight Depot open from 8.30 to 9.30 A. M. and from 1.00 to 3.30 P. M.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE

Arrivals and Departures of Trains at Wilmington. Effective Feb. 18, 1915.

Time Not Guaranteed.

DEPARTURES:	TO AND FROM	ARRIVALS:
No. 90. 3:40 A.M. Monday morning only.	Goldsboro, Richmond, Norfolk and Eastern North Carolina points. Connects at Goldsboro with Southern Railway and Norfolk Southern Railroad.	No. 91. 1:15 A.M. Sunday morning (Saturday night) only.
No. 51. * 8:50 A.M.	Chadbourn, Conway, Florence Charleston, Savannah, Jacksonville, Tampa, Ft. Myers, Columbia and Asheville. Pullman sleeping cars between Wilmington and Columbia, open to receive passengers at Wilmington at and after 10:00 P. M., and may be occupied until 7:00 A. M.	No. 50. *12:45 A.M.
No. 64. 10:10 A.M.	Jacksonville, Newbern and intermediate stations.	No. 65. † 6:15 P.M.
No. 48. 7:40 A.M.	Goldsboro, Richmond, Norfolk and Washington, connecting at Rocky Mount with New York trains with Pullman Service.	No. 49. * 6:05 P.M.
No. 53. * 5:35 A.M.	Solid train between Wilmington and Mt. Airy, via Fayetteville and Sanford.	No. 52. * 5:05 P.M.
No. 62. * 3:20 P.M.	Jacksonville, Newbern and intermediate stations.	No. 63. *12:50 P.M.
No. 55. * 5:35 P.M.	Chadbourn, Florence, Augusta, Atlanta and the West. Charleston, Savannah and all Florida Points. Columbia, Asheville and the West. All Steel Pullman Sleeping Cars between Wilmington, Augusta and Atlanta, and between Florence and Columbia.	No. 54. *12:50 P.M.
No. 59. † 6:30 P.M.	Fayetteville and intermediate stations.	No. 60. †10:15 A.M.
No. 42. * 6:45 P.M.	Goldsboro, Richmond, Norfolk, Washington and New York. Pullman Broiler, Buffet Sleeping Cars, between Wilmington and Washington, connecting with New York trains; also Pullman Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Norfolk.	No. 41. * 9:50 A.M.

* Daily. † Daily except Sunday. ‡ Tuesdays, Thursday and Saturdays.

For folders, reservations, rates of fares, etc., call 'phone 160.

W. J. CRAIG, Passenger Traffic Manager. T. C. WHITE, General Passenger Agent. WILMINGTON, N. C.

CLYDE LINE

TO NEW YORK AND GEORGETOWN, S. C.

New York to Wilmington.

S. S. Navahoe .....Friday, April 30th
S. S. Cherokee .....Friday, May 7th

Wilmington to Georgetown.

S. S. Navahoe .....Monday, May 3rd
S. S. Cherokee.....Monday, May 10th

Wilmington to New York.

S. S. Cherokee .....Saturday, May 1st
S. S. Navahoe.....Saturday, May 8th

S. S. Navahoe DOES NOT carry passengers.

Equipped With Wireless.

Through bills of lading and lowest through rates guaranteed to and from all points in North and South Carolina.

CLYDE STEAMSHIP CO.
C. J. BECKER, Agent, Wilmington, N. C.
B. G. SMALLBONES, Commercial Agent, Wilmington, N. C.
General Offices: Pier 36, N. R., New York.

PANAMA-PACIFIC EXPOSITION
San Francisco, California.
VERY LOW ROUND TRIP FARES
VIA
SOUTHERN RAILWAY
Premier Carrier of the South.
DATES OF SALE

March 1st to November 30th, 1915.

Final return limit will be three (3) months from date of sale, not to exceed December 31st, 1915.

Low round trip fares apply as follows:

Raleigh, N. C.	$7.95
Durham, N. C.	6.95
Burlington, N. C.	5.25
Chapel Hill, N. C.	6.95
Oxford, N. C.	7.25
Goldsboro, N. C.	9.29
Selma, N. C.	9.35

Fares from all other points on same basis.

Fares for tickets routed one way via Portland, Seattle or Victoria at higher rates.

Stop-overs will be permitted on both going and return trip at any point within limit of ticket.

The Southern Railway can give you choice of several scenic routes from which to select, going one way and returning another; also free side trips are included from several points. Through connections and good train service via Memphis, St. Louis, Chicago and New Orleans. Through Tourist car from Washington, D. C., to San Francisco, daily, via New Orleans and the Sunset Route.

Let us help you plan your trip, make your Pullman reservations, etc.

For further information, call on any Southern Railway Agent, or write.

O. F. YORK,
Traveling Passenger Agent,
mh29-tu,sa-tf Raleigh, N. C.

Norfolk & Western Ry.

Quickest and Best Line West and Northwest.

Block System, Rock Ballast, 85-lb Rails.

Schedule in Effect Nov. 22, 1914.

Lv.Norfolk	8:30a.m.	8:00p.m.
Lv.Petersburg	11:00a.m.	10:40p.m.
Lv.Durham	7:00a.m.	5:30p.m.
Lv.Lynchburg	2:45p.m.	2:30a.m.
Ar.Cincinnati	7:20a.m.	6:20a.m.
Ar.Columbus	6:45a.m.	7:00p.m.
Ar.Chicago	5:00p.m.	8:00a.m.
Ar.St. Louis	6:32p.m.	8:30a.m.

Close connections made for Seattle, San Francisco and All Western Points.

Pullman sleeping and parlor cars N. and W. Cafe dining cars. Equipment and service standard of excellence. Blue Ridge and Allegheny mountains crossed at most picturesque parts.

Time tables, descriptive literature and information free. Correspondence invited.

W. B. BEVILL, Pass. Traf. Mgr.
W. C. SAUNDERS, G. P. A., Roanoke, Va.
C. H. BOSLEY, D. P. A., Richmond, Va.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY

EFFECTIVE JANUARY 3rd, 1915.

Trains Leave Wilmington Daily as Follows:

No. 13—4:30 P. M.—For Local stations—Lumberton, Maxton, Laurinburg, Charlotte and intermediate Points, connecting at Hamlet for Richmond, Washington, New York, Atlanta, Jacksonville, and All Points North and South.

Through Pullman Parlor Car Service Between Wilmington and Charlotte.

No. 19—5:00 A. M.—Local train for Charlotte. Sleeper open at 10:00 P. M. For detail information and reservations, call on City Ticket Office, Orton Hotel, Wilmington, N. C. 'Phone 178.

E. E. HUNTER, Div. Fr't Ag't. JOHN T. WEST, Div. Pass. Ag't, Wilmington, N. C. Raleigh, N. C.

BALTIMORE & CAROLINA STEAMSHIP COMPANY

Between Baltimore, Wilmington, Georgetown and Charleston, S. C.

Ships sailing from Baltimore every Friday afternoon 3 o'clock, arriving in Wilmington, Sunday afternoon. Low through rates and other information furnished upon application.

J. L. DOTEN, Agent.
Office and Piers, foot Grace street.
Phone 482.
HENRY WILLIAMS, JR.
General Freight Agent, Baltimore, Md.

DANIELS SAYS THE NAVY IS ALRIGHT

Replies to Critics of the 14-In. Rifles of Pennsylvania.

GIVES SOME FIGURES

Secretary Declares That Guns Carried by the Pennsylvania are as Large and as Forceful as Those on the Queen Elizabeth

Washington, May 2.—Critics who claim the American navy's 14 inch rifles are inferior to the 15 inch British naval gun are answered in a statement issued tonight by Secretary Daniels declaring that the bureau of ordnancehas developed a 14 inch gun "that will shoot farther, shoot straighter and hit harder than any gun now in use or known to be designed by a foreign country.

While conceding that the British battleship Queen Elizabeth's guns throw a larger shell, Mr. Daniels points out that she carries only eight 15-inch rifles, compared with 12 14-inch weapons on the United States battleship Pennsylvania.

There is an axiom with regard to calibres which amounts to this:

"That a ship should mount the smallest big gun that will pierce enemy armor over vitals at the maximum probable fighting range" says the Secretary's statement. "The 14-inch gun of the Pennsylvania will get through the maximum armor afloat, so far as our knowledge goes at a range of 12,000 yards. The Queen Elizabeth's 15-inch guns will do little more than that. If our information is correct as to the velocity of the British 15-inch gun, the 14 -inch guns of the Pennsylvania will range a little farther than the Queen Elizabeth's 15-inch gun.

"The Pennsylvania mounts 12 guns to the Queen Elizabeth's eight. Counting volume of fire and probility of hitting, we see that at battle range the number of blows delivered by the Pennsylvania in a given time will exceed those given by the Queen Elizabeth by 70 per cent. No one can doubt the advisability of delivering 17 hits to 10 of the enemy.

"Now if we compare these guns at range greater than armor-piercing range, we find that the Pennsylvania's guns range quite as far, at a maximum as those of the Queen Elizabeth. Both guns range farther than they would have any hope of hitting a ship."

SLIGHT ENGAGEMENT IN NORTH SEA ENDS IN SUCCESS FOR BRITISH

(Continued From Page One)

that the submarine chased this boat and fired her gun at it wounding four men.

British torpedo boat destroyers, sighting in the distance two German torpedo boats which had sunk the trawler Colombia and apparently were supporting a submarine, engaged the Germans at long range in the vicinity of the North Hinder light. The Germans endeavored to run away, but the British boats pressed them hard and shortly afterward sank them. The British boats rescued some of the crews of the Germans and landed them today.

The Norwegian steamer Varild, which has arrived at Maaslauis, Holland, from London reports that she saved two officers of a German torpedo boat, sunk in the North sea, says Reuters Maasluis correspondent. The officers were taken to a patrol boat.

TRAWLER WAS ENGAGED

With German Torpedo Boat in North Sea on Sunday

Yarmouth, Eng. May 3—The trawler Barbadoes has arrived here in a damaged condition as the result of an encounter with a German torpedo boat off the Belgian coast, Saturday. The captain was wounded in the foot but the rest of the crew escaped unheurt.

The Barbadoes defended hereself against the torpedo boat with two small guns and the captain says the German was evidently hit as steam was seen escaping from her. The wheelhouse and funnel of the Barbados were riddled with shot.

VIENNA WAR STATEMENT

Russian Reported Repulsed in Russian Poland—Austrians Successful

Vienna, via London, May 2.—Today's offical communication said:

"In Russian Poland the enemy has been repulsed in some sectors of our advanced positons, our troops reaching the wire entanglements at the principal points.

"On the West Galician front of the Carpathians the artillery has been active.

"On the heights between Orawa and the Opor Valley we repelled heavy attacks by Russians and captured 200 prisoners. Afterward we proceeded to attack a strong Russian point east of the height of Ostry and took several hundred prisoners and machine guns.

"In Southeast Galicia and Bukowina there is no change in the situation."

GERMANS TROOPS ADVANCE

In the Baltic Provinces of Russia According to Official Report.

Berlin, May 2 (via London).—German troops, in pursuit of retreating Russian forces, have penetrated into the region southwest of Mitau, capital of Courtland, according to today's German army headquarters statement. Mitau is 25 miles southwest of the Russian seaport of Riga, seat of government of the Baltic provinces. The text of the statement follows:

"In Flanders the enemy after heavy artillery preparations again attempted to storm our new positions to the Northeast of Ypres. The French attacked strongly between the canal and the road from Ypres to St. Julien. The British attacked feebly to the east of this road. The efforts of the enemy were unsuccessful, owing to our active flank and back fire from Broodseinde and Veldhoek. Two machiffne guns fell into our hands.

"In the Argonne, our attacks to the north of Four-de-Paris progressed. In spite of a strong defense, the French lost several trenches and 156 men were taken prisoners.

"Between the Meuse and the Moselle the only heavy fighting was in the forest of LePretre where the French attacked in great numbers. We repulsed all the attacks, some of which reached into our trenches, with heavy losses for the enemy. We captured 90 men.

"Yesterday two more French aeroplanes were destroyed. One was destroyed near Rheims by gun fire. The other belonging to an air-squadron, was forced to land at a point to the northwest of Verdun.

"Our operations in Northwestern Russian are progressing. Near Szawbe (Shavi) we captured 400 more Russians. Pursuing the fleeing Russians, the German vanguard reached the region southwest of Mitau.

"The Russians attacked in the region of Kalwaria (on the East Prussian frontier) but were repulsed with heavy losses. Three hundred were made prisoners."

EARLY CHANGES TO BE MADE IN RURALROUTER

Burleson Plans to Reach More People With Same Cost.

Postmaster General Says by July 1 He Will Send Mail to Million More People in Country Than Get It Now.

(Special Star Telegram.)

Washington, D. C., May 2.—Postmaster. General Burleson said today that by July 1, he will extend the rural service to 1,000,000 new rural patrons without increasing the present cost of service. This will be done by readjusting present rural routes so as to eliminate duplications and unnecessary service, according to a statement given out by Mr. Burleson tonight.

Two additional routes are to be established in North Carolina. They are: Albemarle and Belcross. These two routes, according to Mr. Burleson, will give additional service to 433 families and 1,106 persons.

A flareback, however, is expected fro mthis latest order by the Postmaster General. Mr. Burleson is curtailing the service in many instances by abolishing routes which he terms, "Painstaking readjustment of existing service." Continuing the Burleson statement says: "In some localities it has been found that there are unnecessary and unjustifiable duplications and retracings of travel by rural carriers. In other cases it appears that unusual privileges involving unnecessary service have been allowed. It is quite feasible to rectify these inequalities, and this is what is being done." It is rumored that in making this readjustment that no only will many routes be cut out but that in many instances the salaries of carriers will be reduced. P. R. A.

PEACE DEMONSTRATION

May Day Festival at Amsterdam Taken Part in by Many Thousands

London, May, 2—Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent says that this year's May Day celebration in Amsterdam took the form of a huge peace demonstration by between 30,000 and 40,000 men, women and children. The correspondent adds that in the crowds were several hundred soldiers, many carrying red flags bearing peace inscriptions.

The demonstrators marched through the principal thoroughfares, passed the palace and held a great open air meeting addressed by well known socialists.

BRITISH BOAT SUNK

Captain of Vessel Shot and Killed —Boat Load of Crew is Missing.

London, May 2.—The British steamer Fulgent was sunk by a German submarine northwest of the Skellg rocks in the dark of Saturday morning, says Lloyds dispatch from Kilrush, Ireland.

A boat containing nine survivors and the body of the captain, who had been shot and killed, was rescued by a trawler and landed at Kilrush. The trawler was unable tofind the second boat containing the remainder of the Fulgent's crew.

The Fulgent was of 1,282 tons and was built in 1910. She was owned by J. Westoll, of Sunderland. The Skellig rocks near where she was sunk, lie off the southwest coast of the county Kerry, Ireland.

There are three French steamers named Europe. Bishop's rock, where the Europe was sent to the bottom, is one of the Scilly Islands southwest of the main group.

ELECTION AT WAKE FOREST

Editors of College Magazines are Chosen Literary Events Coming

(Special Star Correspondence)

Wake Forest May 1.—The annual election of officers for The Howler, the college annual, and the student, the monthly publication of the literary societies, and speakers and orators for Society Day and Anniversary were held in the Euzelian society hall this morning. Orators, debaters, and president of the anniversary celebration of the two societies, which is held every February, were elected as follows:

Orator, Edward Blackman Cox, of New Hanover county; first debater, W. S. Burleson, of Buncombe county; second debater, D. C. Hughes, of Cleveland county; president of anniversary debate, L. P. Hendrix, of Davie county.

Society Day elections as follows:

Society Day orators, R. K. Redwine, of Davie county, and A. C. Lovelace, of Rutherford county; Junior debater, L. W. Chappell, of Perquimana county; sophomore debater, D. P. McCann, of Surry county; president of debate, M. W. Edgerton, of Henderson county.

Election of editors and managers of the Student resulted in W. H. Deitrick, of Pittsylvania Va; as editor in chief; associate editor of Student, Henry W. Grady Owens, of Rutherford county; business manager, Ennis P. Whitley, of Wake county.

R. F. Hough, of Stanly county, was elected business manager of the Howler; J. B. Jones, of Cleveland county, senior editor; W. B. Wright, of Buncombe county, associate senior editor; R. K. White, of Northampton county, junior editor.

WILSON IS NOTIFIED

Told of Latest Development While on Train—Makes No Comment

New Haven, Conn., May 2.—News of the torpedoing of the American steamer Guig Light, off the Scilly Islands on Saturday was communicated to President Wilson tonight on his special car, en route from Williamston, Mass, to Washington. He declined to comment

TAMMANY ABANDONS ITS HISTORIC HOME

Ancient Organization Driven to Seek New Quarters.

Metropolitan School for Detectives—War on Quack Doctors—Street Cleaners Receive Medals. "Straw Hat Day."

New York, May 1.—The rapidity with which political and geographical changes occur in this city is illustrated by the fact that Tammany Hall is about to leave its historic wigwam in 14th street and journey northward to a new home near Central Park. It has also been announced by the Sachems of the Society of Tammany—to give the famous political organization its official name—that they will take the cornerstone of the present headquarters with them. Some of the 126-year-old carving on the cornerstone is fast becoming illegible, but the society would not part with it for its weight in gold.

With the decision of the sachems to move to a modern structure, there soon will pass into history one of New York's best known buildings, which for nearly half a century has been the axle of the wheel of Democratic politics in the city. Famed in song and story and for many years the real seat of municipal government Tammany Hall for 47 years has stood a monument to municipal machine politics and bosses. It was in 1868 that the present wigwam was built, and at that time it was in the suburbs. Its roof loomed high above its neighbors. Today it is sandwiched in between a movie theatre and a cafe, while it is dwarfed by the surrounding skyscrapers. The Tammany Hall "museum", as its record room is called, contains many valuable American relics and historical data. THammany Hall has been the stage or at least the background for decades of political manipulation. It was there that Tweed, Kelly and Croker consulted with their lieutenants, mapping out the campaigns. It was there in the private rooms that deals involving hundreds of thousands and sometimes millions of dollars would be worked out; it was there that the political ward heeler would drop in at regular intervals. But all this was of past generations. During the last ten years Tammany Hall has been run more on the "open door" plan and matters requiring privacy were attended to elsewhere. If Tammany Hall is razed to make way for some modern building, as it undoubtedly will be, New York will lose the distinction of having the only hall in the state in which a Democratic national convention was held.

According to an announcement made several days ago by the Police Commissioner New York is to have a school for the training of young patrolmen for the detective branch of the police department. It is expected that the school will be in operation within a few days. Twenty recruits will be selected at a time, and each week five of them will be detailed to detective squads to observe the older sleuths at work. They will then go to the school for a month, where lectures on the history of criminals and methods of detecting crime will be given. During this time they will be observed as to their adaptability. The pickpocket experts of the department will instruct the men in the art of discerning pickpockets or "dips" as they are called. They will journey with the detectives in crowded cars and thoroughfares and learn to recognize this class of criminals and observe his methods. Others will be assigned to the pawnbrokers' squad. They will visit the pawnshops and watch the methods used by older detectives in recovering stolen property and arresting thieves. Others will travel with the safe and loft squads, the bomb squad, and other special details. They will be instructed in the taking of finger prints and the methods in identifying them. There will be lectures on the criminal characteristics of the face, the art of shadowing and the general work of detectives. They will also be instructed in criminal law and the presenting of evidence.

The arrest several days ago of 54 men doing a quack medicine business—the biggest raid of the sort ever made in New York City, has thrown a great score into fake doctors and bids fair to make the practice of their cruel impositions a hazardous matter in future. In every borough "medical offices" are being closed up and the "medical heads" are busy packing their purchased diplomas into suit cases and studying time tables. The most interesting feature of the methods used in the raid is the charge made in almost every case of maintaining a public nuisance, a charge that has never been employed in this class of police work before. Under this accusation, as soon as an arrest is made the authorities can station a police in the doctor's office and keep him there. Hitherto these arrests have been unsatisfactory because the "medical offices" kept right on doing business. In addition to the charge of being a public nuisance some of the quacks are accused of practicing medicine without a license. An effort will be made by the authorities to compel a partial restitution to the patients of the "doctors," especially in the more distressing instances, such as that of a poor widow who paid $200 to a quack to have her husband cured of tuberculosis. The police say they have more than 1,000 witnesses ready to testify if necessary regarding the frauds that have been perpetrated by the quacks.

A red letter occasion for the 1,000 members of New York's street cleaning force took place several days ago, when nineteen men received medals and 100 others got certificates of honor for meritorious work. In making the presentation address the City Chamberlain referred to the street cleaners as "New York's standing white army of Peace." Few people realize the number of lives these humble street cleaners are saving by keeping the streets clean and healthy. It has been said by those who are familiar with street cleaning systems in other countries that although New York has a very difficult problem in the handling of its enormous daily accumulations of garbage and ashes, that there is no other city where it is as well done. Since Col. Waring directed the city's attention to the importances of street cleaning work, New York has become as proud of its men in white as it is of the men in the police uniform.

A new institution which it is proposed to establish here is Straw Hat Day. The great difficulty is in deciding on what date the day should fall. One man suggests May 1st would be suitable, basing his decision on the fact that the wearing of straw hats logically should follow the opening of the base ball season. He points out that a derby is not a comfortable headgear for wear in a grand stand, and that it is not in keeping with a ball game. Another straw hat enthusiast reasons that men should be allowed to wear a straw hat the first really warm day of any season without being subjected to jests. He points out the fact that women are permitted to wear straw hats in January without any comment, and he claims that men should have the same privilege. Another suggests that the newspapers, cartoonists and jokesmiths be forbidden to make the early wearer of the straw hat an object of ridicule. One newspaper has started a campaign for the adoption of May 8 as the best compromise date for Straw Hat Day are long. LONGACRE.

ALSACE THE SCENE OF HARD FIGHTING

(Continued from Page One.)

and farmers working with oxen in the field as if this part of the hundred mile battle line was not at their front doors.

The men in the trenches were quiet, weather-seasoned men. One of the men cut open a loaf from a batch of German army bread left behind and compared it with the white French bread of his ration.

The forests back of the fighting point are astir with men cutting and sawing trees for roofing trenches. Others are widening the mountain passes into roads along which wind strings of mules loaded with shells, ammunition boxes, bread, casks of water and wine and a thousand articles essential to operations in the forests. They also carry packages from home for the soldiers.

Passing down the other way are mule files with empty bags, casks and boxes and with wounded soldiers swung in a sort of basket chair, one on each side of a led mule. Those more seriously wounded are carried by stretcher-men. Near here, in another part of the Vosges, Harvard ambulance men are working.

Paris papers two days old are delivered regularly.

The Associated Press correspondent was the first civilian who had visited this part of the battle front in months. Every one talked of a long war and even of another winter in the trenches.

"Ah, yes," they said, "these Germans must take a lot of beating."

The only solution of the war from the soldiers' way of looking at it is to kill many more hundreds of thousands of their adversaries and to keep on killing and pushing them back. They feel in the Vosges that they are making positive gains at losses less than the ones they inflict.

STATEMENT MADE BY RESERVE BOARD

(Continued from Page One.)

ing position of depending upon foreign navies to protect the movement of our own commerce, which we ought to control but do not."

"The conditions this year, during which President Wilson has so ably guided our ship of state amid stormy seas," the letter concluded, "are such that the favorable balance in our foreign trade is so great that already it reaches a sum sufficient to purchase the largest of our great railway systems, and that if it continued for the balance of the fiscal year at the current rate, it would be sufficient to extinguish the entire interest-bearing debt of the national government."

FOOD CATTLE CHEAPER.

Department of Agriculture Issues Announcement Giving Figures.

Washington, May 2. — Prices of meat animals were lower on April 15, than for two years previous, though they still were higher than in 1911 and 1912, the Department of Agriculture announced today.

Producers received an average of $6.59 a hundred pounds, compared with $7.40 last year, $7.35 in 1913; $630 in 1912; $5.80 in 1911, and $7.74 in 1910.

Farmers sold beef cattle at $5.96 a hundred this year, a decrease of 33 cents from last year; veal calves, $7.31, a decrease of 37 cents; hogs, $6.48, a decrease of $1.32; sheep, $5.60, an increase of 64 cents; lambs, $7.35, an increase of 88 cents; milch cows, $57.78 each, a decrease of $1.82; horses, 131.75 each, a decrease of $6.30.

AGREE ON FINANCES

French Minister in England to Confer With Lloyd-George on Matter.

Lonodn, May 2.—The French embassy in London announced today that Alexander Ribot, the French minister of finance, had returned to Paris after spending three days in London conferring with Chancellor David Lloyd-George.

The two statesmen discussed various financial questions particularly advances to be made to the Allied countries and the payments to be made to England, Canada and the United States for purchases made by the French government.

A perfect understanding, the embassy said, exists between the finance ministers of the Allied powers.

Business Locals

Advertisements inserted under this head, One Cent per word for each insertion, but no advertisement taken for less than 25c. Additional words more than 25, One Cent per word. Unless the advertiser has a regular account, all advertisements under this head are STRICTLY CASH IN ADVANCE. The amount being too small to warrant a charge. The Star will send without charge a Western Union Messenger to any address in the city, for advertisements in this department, upon request by 'phone to No. 51. Messengers will also call for telegrams for the Western Union Telegraph Company, or for notes or small packages to be delivered anywhere in the city. No charge for collecting the telegrams, or advertisements for the Star, but a small charge for Strictly Messenger Service. Telephone subscribers may at any time telephone their telegrams and bills will be rendered to suit the sender, daily, weekly or monthly. For this service, call "Western Union," but for advertisements always call the Star office, No. 51. Advertisements cannot be taken over the telephone—but upon request messenger will be dispatched to any part of the city for them. Contract advertising inserted "till forbid" will be discontinued only on written notice from the advertiser.

BOY WANTED—TO CLERK IN STORE. Must be neat and quick. Apply in own handwriting. Apply "X. Y. Z.," care Star. myz-1t*

FOR SALE — AT WRIGHTSVILLE Sound, near car line, attractive six-room bungalow. Electric lights, large piazza, and lot. Price reasonable. Apply "H. W. W.," care Star. my3-2t

WANTED — YOUNG COUNTRY BOY, with some experience in Grocery business; state age and experience in own handwirting. No dude or cigarette smoker need apply. Address "Work," care Star. my3,7t*

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TO THE BUSINESS MEN OF WILmington—Why not purchase a meal ticket at THE ORTON, for the Summer months? Our table and service unquestionable. C. E. Hooper, Manager. my2-7t

PORTABLE HOUSE AT THE BEACH can be rented now. Located on Lumina property. Rented by the month or by the season. my2-3t

PLUMBING—THE FIRM OF LAMB and Eilers having been dissolved by Mutual Consent, the business will be conducted in the future by W. H. Lamb, and George Keen, under the firm name of Lamb & Keen, 18 S. Second street. Phone 1925-W. my2-3t*

THE GILBERT HOUSE COMBINES home comforts with hotel conveniences. Front and Princess streets. Junction of all cars. Electric lights, hot water. House screened, no mosquitoes. Rates reasonable. ap30-7t*

TWO ROOMS IN DESIRABLE NEIGHborhood, within block of postoffice, for rent. First floor, separate front porch, connecting bath. Unfurnished. Address "E. K. G.," care The Star. ap30-tf

GOING TO THE BEACH THIS SUMmer? Going to camp in a portable house or occupy a cottage by the sea? Then I have exactly what you need in the dining room; a 52-piece dinner set, purchased at a bargain for $10 is for sale at half that price. In use only two weeks and in perfect condition. If interested, address letter to "Dishes," care of the Star. ap25-tf

WANTED—TO MAKE YOUR RUBBER stamps and do your job printing. Stamps made and delivered same day order is received. Phone 220. Legwin Printing Co. Ap. 27 1-m

THE ANNUAL STOCKHOLDERS' meeting of the People's Building and Loan Association will be held at 112 Princess street, at 8:00 P. M. Wednesday, May 5th. D. R. Foster, secretary and treasurer. ap 17-tf

FLOUR, HAY AND GRAIN—CAR-LOT shipments. American distributors Imported Tungsten Electric Lamps, burns three times longer; gives six times more light; saves 70 per cent in current consumption over the old style carbon lamp. Ask for prices. Correspondence solicited. J. G. Sizer Co., Richmond, Va. ap 3-44t*

IF YOU WANT BLOCK WOOD AT 50C one load, or $1.00 three loads, send your cart to Angola Lumber Co.'s Mill. J. N. Bryant. ap 18-tf

BY ORDER OF THE PUBLISHERS — Beginning with issue dated March 7th, the price of the Hearst's Sunday American will be 5 cents per copy. Gordon Brothers; 'Phone 745. mh4-tf

WANTED — TO BUY, PINE LOGS, DElivered by rail or water to Angola Lumber Company's mill. J. N. Bryant. mh23-tf

GOING OR COMING, SEE UNCLE Charles for a good suit case or trunk. No. 6 South Front street. Phone No. 642. ap 3-tf

A GOOD AUTO, TEAMS AND LIVERY business in a live North Carolina town for sale or trade. Owner going away. 415 Castle street.; 'Phone 1987-J. ap28-7t*

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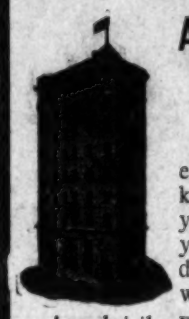

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